

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RADIO SITUATION HELP IS ASKED BY MR. HOOVER

Still Confident Despite Ruling  
That Strips Secretary of Control

## ASKS CO-OPERATION OF RADIOPASTERS

Until Congress Acts Communi-  
cation Will Be at Risk of Sta-  
tions, Latest Interpretation

**WASHINGTON.** July 9 (AP)—Until Congress acts radio communication in the United States will be conducted entirely at the risk of the operating stations, the Commerce Department announced today in interpreting an opinion by the Attorney-General.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
**WASHINGTON.** July 9—The ruling of the Department of Commerce that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is without authority to regulate radio broadcasting or to compel new stations to await its allocation of wave lengths, while not unexpected, has added another element of confusion to the tangled radio situation with which Secretary Hoover is attempting to cope. The failure of Congress to agree on a radio control bill, coupled with the Attorney General's decision given in response to a request for an exact definition of the Government's power in this field, means that practically anything may happen in the radio world before Congress meets in the fall, with the Commerce Department unable to enforce regulations for "use of the air."

Secretary Hoover is confident, however, that the 530 stations now operating under licenses issued by his department will co-operate with him in the effort to avoid interference and consequent disruption of this popular form of home entertainment. He also expects that over 600 stations now in application for permits are now pending, and he cannot be assigned wavelengths because there are no more available without interference with already established stations, will wait until permanent legislation is enacted before pressing their cases. If a considerable number of these stations should take advantage of their legal right to radiate without any wavelength being assigned by the Department of Commerce, chaos in the air would be inevitable, Secretary Hoover warned. Further open competition in disregard of regulations already promulgated would only mean that the little stations would be driven off the air by the more powerful broadcasters.

### Mailed Up Cooperation

It was explained at the Department of Commerce that its radio officials have never exercised arbitrary powers but have relied chiefly upon the voluntary co-operation of the industry itself, which realized that an orderly allocation of wavelengths and a strict system of licensing new stations was essential to the success of radio casting programs. Any control which was exercised was under the law of 1922, this was denied in a test case, and the Department of Justice was asked for an opinion.

Commerce Department officials are conferring on a future program in the light of the adverse opinion handed down, and it is probable that emergency measures before any legislation may be expected will be drawn up. Another suggestion has been made is that leaders in the radio industry be called into conference to consider a voluntary agreement by which the Department of Commerce may continue to act as a clearing station and central agency to secure orderly radiodictating and to reduce the danger of interference to a minimum.

### House-Senate Disagreed

Secretary Hoover remains optimistic, despite the failure of radio legislation, that the "voluntary co-operation plan" can be worked out satisfactorily, and will protect the public interest, until a permanent form of control is authorized by Congress to care for the growing industry.

The administration bill for radio control would have placed the authority in the Department of Commerce, under the direction of Secretary Hoover, with discontented radio interests having the right to appeal. The House was willing to accept this form of legislation, but in the Senate bill Secretary Hoover was stripped of his authority and control of the radio was put in the hands of a commission. The differences between the Senate and House were never reconciled and as a result all legislative proposals were lost.

One of the first tasks to which Congress will be to find a compromise plan between the Senate and House proposals.

## DR. REED TO HEAD COLLEGE OF SMYRNA

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**NEW YORK.** July 9—Dr. Cass Arthur Reed has been elected president of the International College of Smyrna to succeed Dr. Alexander Macleishian, who retires after 38 years of educational work in Turkey, according to an announcement by the trustees of the college.

Dr. Reed, who has been in Turkey since 1912, was advanced from the position of dean of International College, to which he was appointed April 11, 1922. He was active in relief work in Smyrna during the World War and also during the period of the Greco-Turkish conflict. His wife, Rose Macleishian Reed, is the daughter of Mr. Macleishian, founder of the college.

## Reports on Child Labor



Ethel M. Johnson  
Deputy Labor and Industrial Commissioner of Massachusetts.

## STATE IS ENDING CHILD LABOR USE IN HOME TRADES

### All Industrial Piecework Is Decreasing Rapidly, Survey Reveals

Education and legislation leading to better standards and higher ideals have practically eliminated the employment of children in industrial home work in Massachusetts, say Miss Ethel M. Johnson, deputy commissioner of labor and industries in the Commonwealth, summarizing reports of inspectors who recently conducted an inquiry on the subject for her department. It appears that in general the practice of giving out home work has markedly decreased and that in some districts apparently no home work is conducted.

The local inquiry was made as part of a general study of the subject by the Association of Government-Labor Officials through a committee of which Miss E. Natalie Matthews, director of the industrial division of the Federal Children's Bureau, is chairman.

Other members of the committee are Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Federal Women's Bureau; Miss Johnson, representing Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth Carr, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry in Pennsylvania; Miss Nelle Swartz, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York Department of Labor; Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner, New Jersey Department of Labor.

**Minimum Standards Planned**

As a result of its investigations the committee hopes to formulate minimum standards on which the various states may agree as to the regulation of factory work in the home.

With the exception of states whose interests are primarily in agriculture and mining, industrial home work of some kind is to be found in almost every part of the United States, Miss Johnson says. It appears that only 14 states have any sort of regulation of industrial home work. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

These laws usually prohibit certain forms of work in tenements or dwelling houses for all persons except members of the family dwelling therein and also prescribe regulations under which such work may be done.

In Massachusetts regulations comprise licensing for home work on wearing apparel, prohibition of the employment of children under 14

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## FASCISTI URGED TO CUT IMPORTS AND ECONOMIZE

### Increasing Home Production Is Hoped to Help Stabilize the Lira

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, July 9—The Government continues to admonish the Fascisti and the general public to avoid unnecessary expense on feasts, banquets and costly amusements, urging the need of economy in every possible way, to increase home production and cut down imports so as to help stabilize the lira.

A similar note was struck at the opening of the National Institution for Exportation, which Benito Mussolini, the Premier, attended with the Finance Minister, Count Volpi.

Dr. Pirelli, whom Signor Mussolini charged with the organization of the institution, made a speech on the institution's scope and program. Production by the individual as well as national economy are the chief essentials for the development of exportation, he said, and exportation only will stabilize the currency. New outlets must be found for national production, both agricultural and industrial. Large numbers of would-be exporters as yet are totally unorganized to fight the battle of the world's markets. The institution's aim is to help these to help themselves, and to encourage banks to give them fair credit. If foreign states close their doors to Italian immigrants, the Italians must stabilize by closing their doors to foreign goods and expanding their own exports.

The institution will concentrate on two main points, supplying information to would-be exporters about new and old markets abroad, and encouraging the development of production for export.

Sea and overland enterprises, as well as encouragement to exhibit Italian goods in fairs all over the world are also aimed at, but Dr. Pirelli warned his hearers that the institution's efforts would be unavailing unless exporters assisted with private initiative and continual personal effort.

### JAPANESE NAVAL ESTIMATES FIXED

**TOKYO.** July 9 (AP)—It was learned at the Navy Department this afternoon that a conference of high naval officials today, at which the Minister of Navy presided, tentatively fixed the naval estimates for the fiscal year of 1927 at \$20,000,000 yen (about \$160,000,000), which is an increase of \$6,000,000 yen over the previous fiscal year.

These figures are understood to include an unstated sum for construction of auxiliary vessels for replacement. The estimate will soon be presented to the finance department for its approval.

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**SALESMAN'S  
LITTLE BOATS**

SHIPPING BOARD OUSTS CROWLEY.  
GEN. DALTON SUCCEEDS TO POST

### Dismissal of Fleet Corporation Head Echoes Contest Over Policy

**WASHINGTON.** July 9 (AP)—The Shipping Board has dismissed Capt. Elmer E. Crowley, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Brig.-Gen. A. C. Dalton is the new head of the corporation, which has been the center of a long controversy within the board and the subject of disagreement between certain commissioners and the White House.

Acceptance of Captain Crowley's resignation confirmed rumors that have been circulated since he disagreed with the board over the sale of the Transpacifc Admiral Oriental Line of President-type vessels operating out of Seattle to the Dollar interests of San Francisco, which previously had purchased a similar line, based at that city. First news of the action came from the "summer executive offices" in the Adirondacks, where President Coolidge is spending his vacation.

### No Explanation of Action

No explanation of the action was given by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, who led the contest for acceptance of the dollar bid for the Seattle line. J. H. Walsh seconded his motion to accept the resignation, and Commissioners Teller and Hill voted with them. Vice-Chairman Plummer and W. S. Benson voted in the negative and sought, without success, to get a statement of the reason for the change from Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Plummer and Admiral Benson are the only two members remaining on the board who voted last October for the ousting of Admiral Palmer, after he had been sheared of power over the Government fleet conferred upon him at the instance of President Coolidge, who had suggested his promotion from the London office to the presidency of the corporation.

Capt. E. Haney of Oregon and Frederick J. Thompson of Alabama, who voted with Mr. Plummer and Admiral Benson, since have resigned. Mr. Haney had taken a leading part in the fight against Admiral Palmer and against separation of the functions of the Board and the corporation as advocated by President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He was serving under a recess appointment to him.

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## WORLD CRUSADE ON NARCOTICS IS TO BE ORGANIZED

### Headquarters in New York and Branches in Every Nation Is Considered

**By a Staff Correspondent**

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9—**A permanently endowed international organization with headquarters in New York and branches in every nation in the world to spread propaganda against narcotics is the aim of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, which is having its first meeting here.

The conference does not contemplate making any declaration now regarding how much poppy production should be allowed in India, nor what percentage of drugs should be allowed entrance to the United States.

Because its avowed purpose is to avoid any controversial fields of public policy and to restrict its activities solely to education, the sponsors of the organization believe that it is entitled to, and will receive, co-operation from constructive social agencies and governments everywhere.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is to be the secretary-general, operating through a small secretariat, to carry forward the work which he initiated in the International Narcotic Education Association which he organized five years ago. Dr. Clarence J. Owens of Washington, president of the International Trade Commission, is director-general.

### Noted Men to Fight Evil

Among those on the conference committee who will lend their assistance to the project are James Davis, Secretary of Labor; Royal R. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah; William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois; Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio; Walter F. Lineberger (R.), Representative from California; John G. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut; John N. Gardner (D.), Representative from Texas; John J. Pershing, William G. McAdoo and Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania.

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## Laborer No Longer Serf in Mexico, Says Educator

Reaches Beginnings of Independence, Owns Home and Keeps Head Up, Says Moises Saenz

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 9.—From white calico to blue overalls, from sandals to shoes, from straw sombreros to hats—these are the signs that Mexican laborers, in the larger centers at least, have emerged from serfdom to the beginnings of independence. In the last 15 years, Moises Saenz, Secretary of Education of Mexico, told the Institute of Politics being held at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Saenz, in common with the other Harris Foundation lecturers here at the institute, is making a plea for more faith in Mexico's proletarian.

The labor movement, as led by the Mexican Federation of Labor, called the C. R. O. M., is encouraged by the Government because the state is "interested in the formation of a strong and enlightened proletariat," Mr. Saenz declared. Apprehension lest such a labor movement lead to Communism is unfounded, he held, saying:

### Think Labor Element Safe

"Politicians cause trouble everywhere. Labor politicians will be no exception. Apart from this, I have little fear of the labor element ever becoming a factor of disorder in the public life of Mexico. I am not being cynical when I say that Mexican society is too dislocated already to be seriously affected by a new dislocation. What I mean is that the very fact of our social disorganization can be a check for social disorder of a predominant type. We could not submit to the tyranny of labor. Therefore, the concept of power vested in a central government is too ingrained into our national consciousness to allow Bolshevik rule."

Depicting 25 years of progress in Mexico, Mr. Saenz described labor at the beginning of this century as suffering from a system that had "all of feudalism's crimes and none of its virtues." The landlord, the church and the political bosses were the owners of land and life, he said. Today, while the average Mexican laborer is not yet receiving sufficient to meet "the most elementary needs of civilization man" the picture is one the whole cheering.

### Worker's Position Improves

"The workingman, having a sense of security and strength, is taking a more dignified participation in life than was the case in 1910," the Mexican visitor declared, saying further:

"Amusement and relaxation possible not only on the condition of a balanced budget, but also on that of a balanced mental attitude. Fifteen years ago, the beautiful park of Chapultepec was the privilege of the social elite—it's lawns and meadows were never trampled by the feet of weary people."

### Boys Will Be Boys Even Among Sea Lions

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Buster, oldest sea lion known and pool resident at the aquarium at Battery Park for 19 years, has a frisky neighbor in Paine, the young California sea lion presented to the aquarium by Harry F. Bingham three weeks ago. Mr. Bingham brought him from Cape San Lucas on board his yacht, the Pawnee, and the sea lion was named after the vessel.

Pawnee, only seven months old and as acrobatic, has been playing with his mate ever since they met, when his keepers appear, to see what delicacies they have brought him, and if they have disappointed him, offering to put him instead, he sniffs his disapproval and turns away with a splash, consoling himself with a swim all around the pool. He is a friendly fellow, however, and will respond with a quick jerk of his head when his name is spoken. The curiosity manifested by his audience toward him is reciprocated by Pawnee, who passes much of his time on the platform in his tank gazing at his visitors.

Although Pawnee has proved very engaging company to aquarium visitors, he has remained unnoticed by Buster. In fact, Buster has reigned supreme too long a time to permit any intrusion into his pool, so Pawnee lives in a smaller pool with Puff and Marsh, a quiet pair of harbor seals that have no objection to Pawnee's enthusiasm or anything else, apparently, as long as they can sleep unmolested at the bottom of their watery home.

The aspects of these poorer colonies are very much like that of the poorer Negro quarters in Southern cities. Conditions are unsanitary. And yet this represents a marked improvement over the tenement houses of old Mexico. Here in their new "colony" they at least have fresh air and sunshine and above all, it is their own home. These people are now property owners. They are on the road to citizenship."

The growth of the Mexican Federation of Labor, since it was formed in 1915, has been "simply phenomenal," Mr. Saenz said. While he discounted its claim of 1,500,000 members, he pointed out that even the official figures of the Department of Labor, placing the membership at 141,000, indicate tremendous growth. Touching on the good points of the movement, he continued:

### Prelieatist Reaches Port

"The labor organizations have not only increased in numbers but in wisdom. Getting a bad start, as the Mexican laborer certainly got, with the sudden influx of industrialism, which found him unprepared, and embarked himself from that—the very beginning on the tempestuous sea of armed revolution. It is indeed a wonder, and one highly to its credit, that the Mexican proletariat has apparently at least, come to port."

"It is regrettable that the labor

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Wednesday, "America," luncheon of Alpine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Braves Field, Boston. Harvard University Summer School, Harvard Union, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW:

Brown Family Association reunion, "Old Ship" Meeting House, Hingham; 13th Annual Detroit vs Boston American Legion, Fenway Park, 6:30 p. m.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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- (1) What is Thoreau's definition of "true poetry"?
- (2) How many eyes do starfish have?
- (3) What is necessary in business, according to Sir Alfred Mond?
- (4) Has the parliamentary form of government lost prestige?
- (5) Who said that studies pass out into character?
- (6) How large do cauliflower grow in Australia?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR



## WORLD CRUSADE ON NARCOTICS

(Continued from Page 1)

they will spread the craving for drugs among their companions.

A contented person does not use drugs, asserted Eugene T. Lies of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, in a speech in which he recommended as antidotes to the drug menace "social contacts, music, art, service, worship and those things which build spiritual integrity."

Referring to two classes of drug users, those who seek pleasure and those who seek relief, Mr. Lies declared that the pleasure seekers are especially prevalent in large cities where there are overcrowding and unsanitary conditions and the lack of facilities for healthful recreation. Constructive play will help to meet this situation, he said, giving joy, laughter, adventure and contestiment.

Insurance companies of the United States are turning down business estimated to be worth more than \$2,000,000 a year through their refusal to insure addicts, Dr. J. T. Downs Jr. of Dallas, Tex., told the conference. Such vigilance has been exercised by insurance medical examiners in the past, according to Dr. Downs, that during a period of 25 years 42 American companies insured only 30 persons who later were discovered to be addicts.

Strangers bought the place. When the final business arrangements were completed, the new owner said to Mrs. Blank: "I can understand how you must love this beautiful house and garden. Is not there some piece of shrubbery that you are particularly fond of and that you would like to take with you to your new home?"

"Thank you," said Mrs. Blank, deeply touched at such thoughtfulness. "I do love the flowering almond that grows by the front porch. That was my husband's gift to me on our first anniversary, and he planted it there himself. It is hard to part with it, but we are moving into an apartment, therefore much as I appreciate your kindness, I cannot take it."

"In that case," said the other woman, "I want you always to know that the bush belongs to you. If the time ever comes when you own a home again and can have it, the flowering almond will be waiting for you."

Several years passed. The two women rarely saw each other as they lived in different sections of a big city. Finally, the Blanks did buy another home. Soon after, Mrs. Blank happened to meet the owner of her former home on the street.

"I see by the paper that you have recently bought a home," said the latter.

"Yes," said Mrs. Blank, "we are very happy about it."

"I have not forgotten the flowering almond," said the other smiling. "I ready for you whenever you wish to take it."

The beautiful bush was transplanted, and now stands at home near the front porch, breathing forth its sweet message in the sunshine.

Somerville, Mass.

Special Correspondence

**A**NTIESTRING STORY of pre-vision and filial devotion was modestly related by one of four brothers, who for 10 years have been systematically contributing to a fund for the purpose of providing comfort and independence for their parents in their later years.

These young men, although living with their own families in segregated sections of the country, have never failed to set aside a portion of their monthly income with this charitable object in view.

He said, "I have come with an open mind," he said. "I hope to carry back information tending to promote a better understanding between Americans and Filipinos."

**PRINCE MEETS GOVERNOR BOSS**  
ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo. (AP)—Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Princess Louise of Sweden were hosts yesterday to Mrs. Neill Taylor, New Wyoming's woman Governor, at a dinner at their residence, the Hotel Roosevelt, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, was among the guests. The Prince and his consort later departed for Salt Lake City.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Worcester Fair, tonight: Saturday partly cloudy, with showers in the afternoon or night; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh west to south winds.

New England: Saturday: little change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75° meridian)  
Albany 74 Memphis 75  
Boston 75 New Orleans 80  
Buffalo 78 Newark 78  
Calgary 48 New York 75  
Chicago 74 Pittsburgh 75  
Denver 75 Portland, Me. 75  
Des Moines 75 Portland, Ore. 75  
Edmonton 72 St. Louis 70  
Hartford 72 St. Paul 72  
Jacksonville 75 Tampa 75  
Kansas City 75 Washington 70  
Los Angeles 80

High Tides at Boston  
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## SEEK WORLD'S MEAT CONTROL

London Daily Mail Says  
Britain and America Are  
Engaged in Trade War

By the Associated Press  
Radio Helps Direct  
116-Car Freight Train

Chicago  
RADIO was successfully used to direct a freight train of 116 cars over the New York Central Lines from Englewood, Ill., to Elkhart, Ind., a distance of 100 miles and return.

During the entire trip voice communication between the locomotive and the caboose was carried on over the mile-long train. Officials of 11 railways and the Zenith Radio Corporation who witnessed the experiment unanimously stated that it surpassed all expectations.

## COLLEGES CHARGED WITH WASTING TIME

Dr. Zook Says Classifying of  
Students Is Necessary

AKRON, O. (Special Correspondence)—"American colleges and universities are illogical organizations which waste at least a year of each student's time because of failure to classify the students according to their abilities," says Dr. George F. Zook, president of the Municipal University of Akron.

"Boys and girls from all walks of life and of every variety of intelligence are being admitted without proper classification of the course to be pursued," he asserts. "We do a bad job of lumping them together."

A survey made in the Massachusetts schools showed that only 40 per cent of the students who intended to attend college were likely to succeed if they should attend."

Dr. Zook explained to the students of the university's summer school, to whom he spoke of the need for classification, that it is the duty of the secondary schools to induce those who have the ability to do college work to attend college, and in some way to encourage those who do not take special vocational work to fit them for earning a livelihood.

A change in methods of admission at the Municipal University of Akron takes effect next fall. No entrance examinations will be given applicants for admission, and the entrance rules will be changed to encourage the fitting of students into courses for which they are best adapted.

## TACNA-ARICA SOLUTION FORECAST IN LA NACION

Buenos Aires (AP)—A solution within 15 days will be found for a long standing difference between Peru and Chile over the territory of Tacna Arica, it is forecast by the board of special inquiry.

Some friction over the apportionment of ocean tonnage for beef shipments to England has been reported but not verified. Packers are understood to have discontinued the exchange of weekly reports. The firms principally involved are the Swift interests of the United States and the Wester interests of Great Britain.

The trade war is said to have affected Argentine domestic meat prices.

**INDIANA COLLECTS  
RIVER COAL ROYALTY**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The State of Indiana has collected \$25,470.85 in royalties on coal mined under and a half mile, according to Richard Lieber, director of the State Conservation Department. The state collects 10 cents on each ton of vein No. 4 coal taken from under the river and 5 cents a ton on vein No. 2. Payment of royalties started in December, 1922.

Conservation Department officials

have estimated that there are approximately 100,000,000 tons of workable coal under the Wabash river.

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## CAILLAUX PLAN FACES CHAMBER

Deputies Must Decide on Question of Confidence as Franc Continues to Drop

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

**PARIS, July 9**—Late tonight a definite indication of the fate of the Government is expected. The closure will be applied, and with the franc alarmingly dropping to depths hitherto hardly dreamed of the deputies are called on to decide whether they have confidence in the Caillaux-Briand combination.

The net result of the parliamentary debate has largely been that Joseph Caillaux and Leon Blum have mutually destroyed each other's system. The shattering of the Socialistic capital levy, which anyhow is not likely to be voted, will serve to remove the objections to the Caillaux plan based on foreign credits and implying ratification of the debt settlement for stabilization purposes, with an apparently contradictory fiduciary issue specially pledged.

### Chief Support in Center

The casting of political horoscopes is always a doubtful operation. In this case the calculations seem to show a small majority in the government on the general question of confidence, but this majority can be upset. Moreover, a majority depends on relating to the background the Washington arrangement. Yet the arrangement is a vital part of the plan. M. Caillaux finds his chief support in the Center. The Socialists and a section of the Radicals are opposed. The right is dubiously friendly, but antagonistic to the Berenger accord. Even when a vote of confidence is obtained, a second question will be asked the assembly. M. Caillaux must state precisely what delegation of powers he requires. They must be determined and enumerated in the bill deposited. They cannot be general unlimited powers. They will be confined to specified financial eventualities.

The third stage, if this hurdle is safely leapt over, will be to consider the Wash. on agreement.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that negotiations are being conducted in Washington to ascertain whether modification cannot be introduced, notably with regard to the commercialization clause and the absence of a transfer clause and safeguarding clause.

### London Visit Planned

At the same time M. Caillaux, in the pourparlers in London, is making satisfactory progress. It is believed possible that Great Britain will permit the payments to be contingent on the Dawes plan recipient from Germany. He is also examining transfer possibilities and noncommercialization, for by commercialization French bonds might actually become German property and France be dunned for debt by Germany, which itself is refusing to pay reparations.

As soon as the Chamber pronounces on the fiscal program M. Caillaux hopes to make a swift London visit, to complete the British pact, submitting it for approval together with the American pact to which reservations will be attached.

Curiously, M. Clemenceau today begins publication of chapters of his philosophical work discussing parliamentary liberties and dictatorship. Many, he declares, are needed for action, parliaments for control. Parliaments in their nature talk interminably, permitting action perhaps when too late. Action implies discipline, resistance against discouragement, patience, energy and great resolutions tempered by tolerance and equity.

## MOUNTED POLICE TO AID CUSTOMS MEN

Will Co-operate in Enforcing Prohibition on Border

Special from Monitor Bureau  
**WASHINGTON**—The assignment of the Canadian Mounted Police to service along the border in co-operation with customs and preventive officers comes closely upon the report of the Canadian Parliamentary Committee, the text of which has been received by the State Department.

The committee consisting of nine members of Parliament held 115 sittings and examined 234 witnesses. It characterized the Department of Excise and Customs as "slowly deteriorating in efficiency," recommended the discharge of nine customs officials and reduction of the number of customs posts.

The committee found it "the common practice of the Department to grant clearances to vessels wholly or in part laden with liquor for the United States, or allegedly bound for a foreign port but admittedly sailing to 'rumors,' and false landing certificates produced to obtain cancellation of bonds for foreign exports of cargoes so cleared."

## GERMANY MEETING UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

By Wireless  
**BERLIN, July 9**—The German government has just announced its program for the reduction of the num-

ber of unemployed, totaling about 1,750,000 who are registered. The Reich, among other things, intends to loan the German Railway Company 50,000,000 marks to enable it to give orders to industry, to which the railway company will add another 100,000,000 marks.

Building activity will also be supported by the Reich, for which purpose 30,000,000 marks will be included in the budget for the erection of farmers' houses, while construction of new inland waterways is being contemplated.

## WOMEN MEET TO TALK PEACE

Delegates to International Congress to Have Busy Time in Irish Capital

By Special Cable

**DUBLIN, July 9**—The majority of delegates to the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have now arrived, bringing the number of nationalities so far represented up to 14 to which delegates from Italy, Ukraine, Poland and Bulgaria will be added during the course of the week-end.

The visitors were invited to Kileen Castle by the Countess of Fingall, and the party afterward climbed the famous hill of Tara where the ancient Irish kings were crowned.

In the evening they attended a reception at University College, Dublin. The preliminaries of the conference are now completed. A number of meetings will be thrown open to the public, the more important being one addressed by Jane Addams, president of the league, on "Women and World Peace."

The latest arrangements for the congress include the following: A sub-committee, representative of differing political viewpoints, has been engaged in studying minority problems in Ireland, with the hope of finding a possible basis for conciliation and co-operation. It has succeeded in drawing up a short agreed report, which has been passed by the Committee of the Irish Section and forwarded to headquarters for the minority commission.

Every group of women, whether standing for civic reform, labor or a political party, is to receive the congress delegates. The Irish Women Citizens' Association are issuing invitations to a conversation at which the work of women in parliaments will be the subject of discussion. The Trade Union women are having an afternoon tea party at their seaside club for delegates interested in labor movements, and Irish labor leaders will thus have a chance to meet these delegates.

The women of the Republican party have formed a committee to arrange an afternoon excursion for the entertainment of the delegates. They mean to take their guests by motor to the valley of the Boyne river, to give them an opportunity of seeing the most ancient and famous of our prehistoric monuments, the tumuli at Newgrange and Dowth, underground temples of a forgotten religion, dating back many centuries before the Christian era, and used as sacred burial places.

The League of Nations Society is organizing a garden party at a country house near Dublin, and the Governor General of the Free State is inviting the delegates to a garden party at his residence in Phoenix Park.

## ITALY TO PUNISH EXPORTERS OF LIRE

ROME, July 9 (AP)—Attempts to export lire will be punished by heavy fines and confiscation of the money involved, under a new Governmental decree. The decree, further restricting the movement of Italian currency, permits persons intending to make long trips abroad to carry a maximum of 10,000 lire. Proprietary smaller sums are allowed for shorter trips.

The Premier, Benito Mussolini, has suspended until June, 1927, the granting of governmental decorations, titles or other honors as a further indication of the seriousness of the period through which the Nation is passing.

**DECLINES COLLEGE PRESIDENCY**  
**PHILADELPHIA, (AP)**—The Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church here, has declined the presidency of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., an institution for the higher education of Negroes, to which he recently was

invited. The committee of the common practice of the Department to grant clearances to vessels wholly or in part laden with liquor for the United States, or allegedly bound for a foreign port but admittedly sailing to "rumors," and false landing certificates produced to obtain cancellation of bonds for foreign exports of cargoes so cleared."

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## OVER 1,000,000 MINERS IDLE

Only 11,000 at Work in the British Pits—8-Hour Bill Becomes Law

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**LONDON, July 9**—The eight-hours bill, empowering miners to work up to this period daily by agreement with the owners, has become law amid unprecedented scenes. Labor opposition and excitement at West-minster.

The feeling aroused by this purely permissive measure is because Labor regards it as setting back the clock by an attempt to lower the standards of comfort won by long bitter struggles in the past. Its opponents claim that although it is now applicable only to miners, and in their case for no longer a period than five years, nevertheless once established it is liable to become permanent and be the beginning of an onslaught on workers' privileges generally.

So strongly is this view held, and so assiduous have been the trade-union leaders in impressing it in the coal districts that the move for a resumption of work, which recently was so strong, has been for the moment checked.

Robert Shirke, general secretary of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Bollermen, who represents the "safety men," largely pumpers, who have remained at work to prevent mine flooding during the stoppage, was interviewed by the Labor Minister yesterday regarding preparations for a general resumption by other workers, but this gesture so far stands alone.

Meanwhile there is a tendency instead for the miners to revert to the royal coal commission's recommendations as a possible means for getting back to work without lengthened hours.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the International Miners Federation, yesterday described the miners' leaders' refusal to accept this commission's report in the first instant "as one of the great errors of judgment in trade union history."

His view, however, does not alter the fact that out of 1,200,000 British miners only 11,000 are today at work.

### Should Have Accepted Coal Report, Asserts J. H. Thomas

By Special Cable

**WEMBLEY, Eng., July 9**—H. Thomas, at the resumption of the Conference of the National Union of Railmen, in a speech on the conduct of the Government in connection with the coal stoppage, declared that the royal commission's report ought to have been accepted without qualification and irrespective of the attitude of other parties.

He asserted this while admitting that the whole handling of the situation reflected little credit on any of the parties, yet the Government had played into the hands of a small section of extremists who believed that the greater the economic disaster that could be brought about the easier would it be to apply a revolutionary solution. This could be said particularly of the final act of the Government in violating the report by passing the 8-hour bill.

The League of Nations Society is organizing a garden party at a country house near Dublin, and the Governor General of the Free State is inviting the delegates to a garden party at his residence in Phoenix Park.

## Oregon Frog Proves It Knows Way Home

Mayor of Salem Convinced Friends by Marking Trail-Finding Behavior

SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondent)—More than a year ago Bobby, a Collie dog belonging to a Silverton resident, was lost while the owner was touring the middle west. Several months later the animal showed up at home, much the worse for wear, but still in good condition. As a result of his long hike, Bobby has received much publicity, both in newspapers and magazines, where he

is known as the "dog with the golden heart." The dog's return to his master is due to the fact that he had learned to follow the trail of his master's shoes.

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has appeared as the hero in several dog stories.

From Mt. Angel, a few miles north of Silverton, comes a story of a "homing" frog, or at least a frog with home-loving instincts.

A few months ago a little green frog allied itself to the household of Dr. F. E. Webb, Mayor of Mt. Angel. The frog was subject to occasional disappearances, but always showed up again after a brief absence.

Mr. Webb, in conversation, related

the circumstances to a friend, who argued that it was not always the same frog.

To settle the discussion the frog was marked so that both men could readily recognize it again, taken to the opposite side of Mt. Angel, a distance of some 20 blocks, and liberated. Two days later the frog was found, with all markings intact, on the front step of the Mayor's residence.

These National Forests not only

## Watershed Forest Chain Extended in Seven States

Headwaters of Navigable Rivers of East and South Protected by Federal Purchase

**WASHINGTON**—Another step has been taken toward the completion of the chain of purchased National Forests protecting the headwaters of the navigable rivers of the east and south, by the authorization of the National Forest Reservation Commission of the addition of 37,175 acres in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

The addition which has just been authorized brings the total area of these purchased forests to 2,725,800 acres according to a statement issued by W. W. Ashe, Secretary of the Commission. The lands just being purchased are at an average price of \$4.27 an acre.

Of the total acreage, 20,925 acres are located in Tennessee in the Smoky and Cherokee National Forests, chiefly in Greene, Carter, Unicoi, Johnson, Polk and Monroe Counties. There are 12,152 acres located in Arkansas, largely in Yell, Perry and Franklin Counties, with small areas in Pope, Stone, and Crawford Counties being acquired in addition to the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests; 2383 acres are in Georgia, chiefly in White, Union, and Fannin Counties, along the south slope of the Blue Ridge Mountain and in the Cherokee National Forest.

In Virginia the lands consist of 826 acres largely in Amherst and Nelson Counties as addition to the Natural Bridge National Forest. In North Carolina the purchase of 323 acres was authorized in Mecklenburg and Catawba Counties, and in South Carolina 167 acres in Oconee County, these being chiefly additions to the Nantahala National Forest. In West Virginia 99 acres was approved for purchase in Pendleton County as an addition to the Monongahela National Forest.

Victor Blagden, chairman of the Dyestuff Traders' Association, denounced the manner in which the renewal of the import duty had been secured, the committee, he charged, being "safe," fettered and bound to give a favorable report, following sessions behind closed doors. The Dyestuff Act, he alleged, was aiding the manufacturer at the expense of the merchant and was being "abused and used as a spy organization to fitch business connections from the deserts."

The policy of the chemical manufacturers generally, he said, was to penetrate directly to the consumer by direct contact with the consumer, buyers in the past had often suffered from the formation of rings and syndicates. Mr. Blagden charged that the monopoly policy adopted to be supported by the government and strengthened by a network of protective measures "now gradually enveloping the country."

The system was being advocated, he said, by some of the most powerful industrial groups in Great Britain directly associated with monopolies. A great monopolist in the alkali trade he alleged was at the moment advocating a similar monopoly for the coal business. The object he said was to displace the merchants and leave a clear field for the manufacturing groups. Under such conditions, Mr. Blagden, said, the consumers would quickly find they were bound hand and foot, forced to accept the arbitrary contracts of manufacturers' combines.

Colonel Saunders saw in the Russian activities in China, yet another threat of India through Tibet and Burma. He alleged that whereas other nations were discussing economy, the military expenditures of Soviet Russia was increasing its land, air and naval strength by 50 per cent.

## RADIOCASTERS ASK LICENSE MONEY

British Complain of Government's Action in Matter

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**LONDON**, July 9—Owing to the fact that the Government is taking all the revenue from licenses exceeding £500,000, the activities and quality of the radio service of the British Broadcasting Company have been "prejudiced," was the allegation of Lord Gainford, of the company's annual meeting. Licenses in force at the end of March numbered 826,000. The company maintained, however, that the money collected from the public for broadcasting should be for that service and not allocated elsewhere.

In addition to the capital assets approximately £315,000, the new director of the council declared.

## TO BUILD SALESMEN'S HOME

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK**—A home for indigent traveling salesmen is the object of a fund to be raised under the auspices of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, it was announced at the annual meeting of the council. A substantial nucleus for the fund has been provided, and the officers of the council have been authorized to give a program for financing the project, the cost and location of which will be determined and announced later, William G. Adams, managing director of the council, declared.

## MECHANIC SENT TO COHOMA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**LONDON, July 9**—The De Havilland Company is sending out another mechanic to replace Alan Cobham to continue his flight to Australia from Basra where he is held up at present owing to the shooting of his engineer, A. B. Elliott, by an Arab sniper.

## CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all offices including BUENOS AIRES & HAVANA

as of June 30, 1926

## RESOURCES

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## NEW BUREAU OF B. & M. SEEKS TO AID FARM AND FACTORY

Ready to Co-operate in Agricultural and Industrial Development and Prosperity in New England by Advice and Action

Diversification of industries in New England cities and towns where the chief endeavor now centers around one line of manufacture, to the profit of the locality involved, retaining and developing the services already existing along the lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad; co-operation with cities and towns served by the road along lines of industrial promotion; development of agricultural resources and expansion of natural resources, are included in the plans of the newly-established Industrial and Agricultural Bureau of that railroad. Col. Arthur N. Payne, manager of the bureau, announced in an interview today.

He is hopeful of accomplishing what may literally be termed a business partnership for the interdependence of prosperity of railroad and community.

"It seems that there is a great opportunity to build up various towns and cities by introducing diversified industries in places devoted at present chiefly to one line of manufacture," Colonel Payne said. "The importance of this is pretty well understood and there are a number of instances where towns have recently made a good start in this direction."

**New England Shows Increase**

Regarding the promotion and extension of agriculture, he added:

"The Boston & Maine takes a keen interest in the agricultural development of the territory, which it serves.

It is interesting to note that the last census shows an actual increase in the number of farms in New England while there is a decrease for the United States as a whole. This indicates a revived interest in farming in New England, and while perhaps New England farmers cannot expect to compete in what might be termed "mass" production, with the farms in the West, which are so much better situated in this respect, there is certainly a field for specialty farming."

"New England farms should certainly supply New England markets with all sorts of fresh produce, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit, but they can only hope to do this by furnishing the very best quality products. It appears reasonable that the Boston & Maine's bureau can do a great deal of good by close co-operation

## Pioneer Flyer Likes Things of the Air



Courtesy of the Cape Cod Magazine  
James A. Crowell of Chatham, Mass., New Miner, Director and Toy Windmill

## Cape Cod Man Made Air Flights Early in the Experimental Days

With Patterns for Glider, Brought From Europe by Samuel Cabot, James A. Crowell of Chatham Developed Plane That Would "Do Fifty Feet"

### ART SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS ANNOUNCED

**Worcester Teachers and Students Appointed**

**WORCESTER**, Mass., July 9 (Special)—Charles G. Washburn, chairman of the art commission of the St. Walrus Society, today announced the awards for 1926 of the scholarships for teachers and students as provided by the will of Mrs. Helen C. Knowles of this city.

To elementary school teachers for summer art courses, six scholarships of \$150 each as follows, the place being designated where the course is to be taken: Agnes L. Simpson, Harvard Street School, Columbia University, N. Y.; Ethel L. Willard, Grade 5, Lake View School, Columbia University, N. Y.; Katherine C. Kelley, Grade 8, Upsala Street School, University of Vermont; Margaret C. Cross, Grade 2, Upsala Street School, University of Vermont; Margaret C. Cross, Grade 2, Upsala Street School, University of Vermont; Margaret C. Cross, Grade 2, Upsala Street School, University, N. Y.; and Mae O'Brien, Grade 2, Gates Lane School, Columbia University, N. Y.

High school graduates, yearly courses 1925-1927 at art schools, 10 scholarships of varying amounts, as follows:

North High-Raymond Harrison, Massachusetts Art School, Boston; Eliot Marshall, Practical Art School, Boston.

Classical High School—Arthur J. Crowley, Vespar George Art School, Boston; Charles MacPharland, Massachusetts Art School, Boston; Ada Smith, Vespar George Art School, Boston.

Commerce High—Mary E. Power, Vespar George Art School, Boston; Irma Watson, School of Worcester Art Museum; Agnes Beaudet, School of Worcester Art Museum.

**BIGELOW COMPANY TO REVISE WAGE LIST**

**THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 9 (P)**—New schedules affecting the pay of 300 additional employees of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company will be announced Monday, according to a statement issued by officials of the company. The announcement states that a wage adjustment is being made "to equalize wages between the various departments" of similar or nearly similar work and to correct inaccuracies within the departments as regards various grades of goods."

Four hundred hands were affected by an adjustment announced this week and while the changes for the most part result in decreased earnings for the employees, the official announcement states that no general wage reduction is contemplated. Four thousand hands are employed at the plant.

**HIGHER MAGAZINE STANDARDS FAVORED**

**AMHERST, Mass., July 9 (Special)**—The first of a series of six lectures by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, the author, on "The Royal Game of Self-Cultivation" at the assembly sessions of the Massachusetts Agricultural College summer school was given this week. In the first lecture on "My Editor of the Nineties," she criticized the magazine for failure to maintain a high standard.

She declared that most editors had exhibited an increasingly irresponsible attitude toward the public so that their material has come to be standardized according to the type they conceived to be in demand by the masses. Margaret Sutton Briscoe, as she is known in literary circles, is the wife of Prof. Arthur J. Hopkins of Amherst College.

### SALVATION ARMY WILL OPEN CAMP

"Wonderland" at Sharon to Accommodate 400 Children

The United States Army, the American Legion, the state government and the city of Boston will officially participate in the opening tomorrow of "Wonderland," the Salvation Army Fresh-Air Camp at Sharon, Mass.

Half a dozen cities and towns in Massachusetts in addition to Boston are sending officials and delegations to attend the opening and it is believed thousands of visitors will attend the exercises which will be held in the big outdoor auditorium at the camp.

Seven Salvation Army bands from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, including the staff band of Boston, will furnish the music for the opening, while a general invitation to the public to attend has been extended by Col. W. A. McIntyre, commander of the Salvation Army forces in New England and the founder of the camp.

Four hundred children, who will pass the next 10 days at the camp, will be installed in their dormitories for the opening exercises, while the playgrounds, bathing beach and other attractions will also be open.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, will officially represent the State at the opening of the camp and will be one of the principal speakers. F. J. Good, State Commander of the American Legion, will represent that organization, while Col. William E. Horton, quartermaster, First Army Corps Area Base, will represent the United States Army.

G. A. G. Wood, president of the Boston Rotary Club, will represent Rotary and Dr. Francis X. Mahoney the city of Boston. Louis A. Frothingham, Representative from Massachusetts; Philip R. Allen and James M. Curley, formerly mayor, and George Louis Richards of Malden, State Representative, will be among the speakers. The hand concerts will start at 2:30 and the exercises will commence at 3.

"Wonderland" is located along Lake Massasoit, in the town of Sharon and comprises 67 acres of woodland and lawns, on which Col. McIntyre has erected 42 modern, substantial buildings.

**CLARK ANNOUNCES TWO NEW COURSES**

**WORCESTER, July 9 (Special)**—Two courses, which so far as is known, have never before been offered in any American educational institution, will be taught in Clark University this fall when the institution begins its fall term. One will deal with explorers and their discoveries. The course will be conducted by Dr. W. Elmer Skiff, assistant professor of geography.

The second course will be offered during the second semester by James A. Marlow, assistant professor of economics. It will come under the title, "Recent Movements in Financial Problems." It will deal with important developments occasioned by the World War in the monetary and banking systems of England, France and Great Britain, Hungary and the United States.

**TRELLIS BEAN APPROVED**

**BOSTON LONGMADDOCK, Mass., July 9 (Special)**—By vote of the board-of-selectmen, approved June 25, given to this town by the City of New Haven, Connecticut, the proposal to take over the property of the New Haven Railway Company and the Western Consolidated Street Railway Company. This is the first town, it is believed, to ratify the terms of the act recently passed by the Legislature.

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**NEW YORK CITY, July 9 (Special)**—By vote of the board-of-selectmen, approved June 25, given to this town by the City of New Haven, Connecticut, the proposal to take over the property of the New Haven Railway Company and the Western Consolidated Street Railway Company. This is the first town, it is believed, to ratify the terms of the act recently passed by the Legislature.

## AIR BOARD HEAD FORESEES MORE BOSTON ROUTES

Mr. Adams Cites New England Progress Against Odds—Fields Needed

New England, beset by weather and topography hazards, has accomplished more than any other section of the country in the advancement of aviation in the face of these difficulties, Porter H. Adams declared in a statement issued today through the Associated Press.

Mr. Adams as chairman of the Boston municipal air board has had a large share in local development while as chairman of the executive committee of the National Aero-nautic Association his work is known throughout the country. He compared aviation here and in the middle West to the farms of the two sections.

"The middle West," he said, "is practically one great landing field 1,000 miles wide; no plane can land anywhere. In New England a pilot must often spend more time in search of a landing place than was needed to complete his flight, except where time and expense have produced special fields. Anyone can grow crops on the fields of Iowa, one must quarry New England lands before farming."

**More Routes Forecast**

He pointed out that these states offered even more advantageous flight lines than the Boston-Hartford-New York route just established. The cutting of the Boston to Bangor to Bar Harbor train time from 11 hours to two flight hours and similar shortening of distances to White and Green Mountain centers were promising fields. There is a definite need for Boston to Albany service which would save a business man a whole day in making a round trip to Chicago.

"It has been estimated," Mr. Adams stated, "that any man whose time is worth \$25 a day cannot afford not to use an airplane in such journeys. Add to that the pleasure of flying and one can see the extent to which the traffic may be developed.

### Has Reached Lowest Point

"American aviation has reached its lowest point, commercially. We have nearly used up the surplus war stocks of engines and planes of high cost and I look to see now the manufacture of cheaper ships. We are the equal of any nation in the world in aviation. Since the World War our time has been devoted to design and development of improved planes and engines. We have now reached the point where we can begin production. The navy has a five-year program mapped out and a similar one is projected for the army.

"The multi-motor ship, three engines or more, is inevitable future, I believe. An increase of availability recommends it. To look way ahead, there is the possibility of a giant ship of 25 engined component parts which could be separated and landed during a trans-continental flight without interruption—or the hazard of landing en route to the main express plane. When such development is accomplished, aviation may have progressed to a point of speed where an overnight flight to the Pacific is a possibility. Those things lie far ahead.

### Landing Fields Needed

"Facing us today is the necessity of more and central landing fields. Every city and town needs one. Boston with its admirable airport is only half equipped if there is no field at the other end of the flight for its planes to use. It takes more than an hour now to reach New York from its nearest landing field. When it is possible for planes from Boston to land on the Grand Central roof of the real value of the air route will be seen.

The future of aviation is secured when the public ceases to regard it as a romance and sees it as a business; when the pilot is as prosaic as a railroad engineer instead of a hero riding on the clouds. For patriotic reasons as well as economic ones our present air lines must be patronized. They provide a merchant marine of the air which is as sure an aid to national defense as that of the sea. The time which public-spirited men have contributed to the establishment of the first regular air mail route in New England is of great value to the country as a whole that the public must not let them fall for lack of support. Such failure would set commercial aviation back 10 years."

## ARMY MASONIC LODGE WORKS FIRST DEGREE

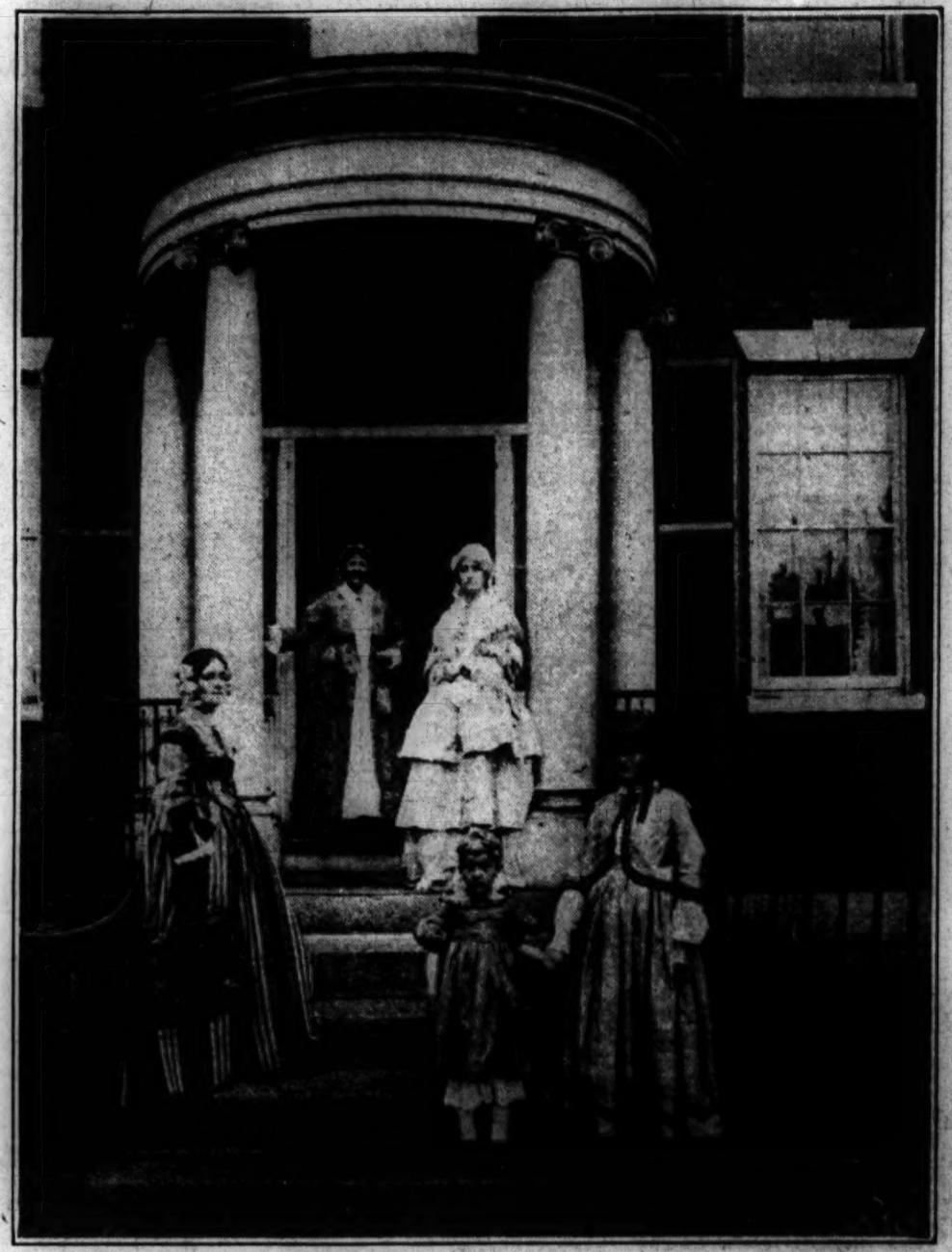
First Candidate Sergeant Hart of Customs House

Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, Lodge (U. D.), A. F. & A. M., the only Army Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, held its first initiatory meeting in the Armory, Charlestown Navy Yard, last evening, jointly with the Fraternity Lodge of Newtonville, and attended by Percy John A'Court, Mayor of Weymouth, Eng., and Percy Smallman, town clerk of that place. Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, acting for Mayor Nichols, was also present.

The Lodge was instituted March 17 on board the historic frigate Constitution. Plans for utilizing the old casements of Fort Independence, Castle Island, for a lodge room, have been abandoned. The work last evening was on the First Degree and Sergeant Leslie Francis Hart of Dorchester, stationed at the Customs House, as aide to Col. Frank Gere, was the first candidate. The Fraternity Lodge, by special dispensation, worked the second degree on three of their own candidates, thus giving the visitors from England, an exemplification of the first two degrees as worked by the Massachusetts ritual. Mayor A'Court is a member of All Saints Lodge, No. 170, of Weymouth, Eng.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Keene praised the unity between the two great English-speaking nations and urged ever closer cementing of the relations between the United States and England.

## Salem Slips Back Into Early Years of Nineteenth Century



Chestnut Street Doorway With Mrs. Harlan P. Kelsey and Mrs. W. E. Ver Planck in the Upper Row; Mrs. Christine Lantz, Warburton Ver Planck and Miss Jane Kelsey on the Lower Steps.

## SALEM PARADE FLORAL GARDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

Gage and elected its delegates to the Continental Congress.

"Israel Putnam leaving the plow" and his home in Danvers when tidings from Lexington reached him was represented by the Rev. A. V. House of Danvers.

Fred W. Bushby of Peabody, Miss Katherine Peabody Loring of Beverly, and Richard Tutt of Marblehead. A musical program was presented by the Denway Trio.

The last of the four parades on the week's program will take place tomorrow forenoon at 11 o'clock, with about 30 veteran firemen companies represented. Following the parade there will be held on Salem Common the New England veterans' annual muster. In the evening a display of fireworks and a concert also on the common, will bring to a close the tercentenary celebration.

### Historical Exercises

Historical exercises were conducted in Ames Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Frank A. Gardner as presiding officer, and Sidney Perley as orator. Mr. Perley gave a history of Salem from the settlement of Roger Conant up to the present date. Other speakers were the Rev. A. V. House of Danvers, Fred W. Bushby of Peabody, Miss Katherine Peabody Loring of Beverly, and Richard Tutt of Marblehead. A musical program was presented by the Denway Trio.

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## STATE ENDING CHILD LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

years of age in any kind of industrial work and regulation of such employment in the case of older children. Indirectly, a number of the general labor laws apply or could be applied to the regulations of home work.

### Wearing Apparel Leads

Although wearing apparel in its various subdivisions constitutes the most important branch of industrial home work in Massachusetts, it is not the only type of industrial work conducted in the home. Miss Johnson says. Other lines are jewelry, paper goods, including tags, greeting cards and paper novelties; toys, games and sporting goods, and celluloid articles.

As this work other than wearing apparel, is not licensed and requires no reporting, no definite information is available at the present time regarding its nature and extent.

Licenses issued for work on wearing apparel show marked reduction both in the number of applications received and the number of licenses issued. Part of this decrease is due to a more careful check-up by the department in recent years, and to the practice of confining licenses to one member of a family. With due allowance for this, however, there has been a distinct decline in this form of work within the last 12 years. In 1913 over 6,000 licenses were issued; in 1925 there were 401.

**Study of Migrant Children**

At the same time that her committee was appointed by the association of government labor officials, it appointed also a committee on migratory children, to study problems connected with migratory child laborers, children who will move with their parents follow the crops from one section of the country to another, Miss Johnson states. Claude Connally, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Oklahoma, was made chairman.

Among the problems connected with such children are irregular school attendance, unfortunate living conditions, and unregulated conditions of employment. Since the scope of the committee has been extended to non-migratory children employed in industrial forms of agriculture.

As most of the states specifically exclude agriculture from the application of the labor laws, regulations regarding the hours of labor, night work and conditions of employment

do not apply to children engaged in this occupation.

"As long as children were employed only on the home farm there was probably little occasion for such regulation," Miss Johnson says. "The situation is different, however, in the case of young children employed on large farms where they work under overseers under conditions which in many respects are similar to those prevailing in industry. Illustrations of such work are the western beet fields, tobacco fields in the South, and tobacco and onion fields in the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut."

In Massachusetts practically the only regulation of such work is that found in the compulsory school attendance laws. Much of the work, however, is done during the long summer vacations. Children from 14 to 16 years of age are required to have a permit before they may be employed in this work, but with children under that age no permit is required.

"Wisconsin is the only State which has brought such children within the scope of its child labor laws. It is said that the custom of the "bundle handkerchief" was introduced by the Lascars sailors in the old shipping days, that no Salem home is ever without at least one, and that they are still sold in the one little shop of the old days that has survived.

Madam Spencer, "the Gibraltar woman" of 100 years ago, was represented by Mrs. Mary E. Barker. In a quaint old cart that duplicated the one in which Madam Spencer took from door to door her tooth-some wares, she presented a picture long ago familiar on Salem streets. It is said that no sea captain ever went out of Salem harbor without a case of Gibraltars, and, certainly, they must have been sweet reminders of home to the men in the faraway ports where they dropped anchor.

"In weighing the Bay," one of the Rogers groups that were famous in the latter part of the last century, and of which the Essex institution in question, was represented by the Centerville Religious Union of Beverly. Judge Rogers, the sculptor who invented the flexible mold, was born in Salem.

**First Telephone Lecture**

Portraying the first public telephone lecture in the world, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company pictured Prof. Alexander Graham Bell lecturing at Lyceum Hall in Salem Feb. 12, 1877, when Henry M. Batchelder, then a newspaper man and now president of the Merchants' National Bank of Salem, sent the report of this lecture to Boston, the first practical test ever made of the telephone.

"Hawthorne's vision"—showing characters from his novel, "The House of Seven Gables" was portrayed by the House of Seven Gables Inc. and the Gables Mothers Club represented "Mothers of Salem" famous men.

Illustrating the composite character of Salem's population today was the float of the Broad Street Neighborhood Club showing "under one roof" children of several nationalities in foreign costumes. Other floats representing incidents in the life of old and new Salem were also in line.

Perhaps never in the history of Chestnut Street has such a scene as was presented at the street fair there yesterday been enacted. The attendance and the interest shown in the portrayal of "early days on Chestnut Street" exceeded every dream or hope of those who planned it. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon over 2,000 visitors had passed through the gates. At the Pickering House on Broad Street a long line of patrons waited for groups ahead to inspect the old

house and conditions of employment

### USE FOUND FOR CLAM SHELLS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Tons of clam shells, formerly wasted on the British Columbia coast, will be turned into a valuable commercial product by a new industry now being established.

The shells will be ground into a fine powder and used in a number of commercial products, and will be used also in a series of articles which will be made.

These products will be marketed in Canada and overseas, enormous quantities of clam shells being used.

## NATION TO RUSH POTASH INQUIRY

### Secretary Hoover Plans Immediate Action to Offset Foreign Compact

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 9—Development of new sources of potash in western states is expected as a result of government investigation of the Texas potash field, which will begin immediately under the direction of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The statement of Dr. Julius Klein,

director of the Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce, that the

Franco-German Potash Syndicate

controls more than 90 per cent of

the world's potash trade, and that

there can be no doubt of its

monopolistic character," is taken to

indicate the necessity for rapid de-

velopment of domestic fields, and the

preliminary survey of the Commerce

Department, made possible by a

\$100,000 Congressional appropria-

tion, is the first definite step in this

direction.

Mr. Hoover announced that a repre-

sentative of the United States Bu-

reau of Mines, which is co-operat-

ing with the Geological Survey will

go to Texas within a few days to

confer with state officials.

**Lands Belong to State**

Since all the potash lands in Texas

belong to the state or to the State

university, co-operation of State offi-

cials must be obtained before the

survey is begun.

Mr. Hoover believes that since development of its

potash fields would greatly advance

the industrial and economic life of

that district, financial aid may be

expected from State agencies.

The Bureau of Mines representative

will negotiate to secure certain

necessary rights for the Federal

Government to begin its survey, and

will sound out public officials on the

possibility of financial assistance.

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**TEXAS HARVESTING LARGE WHEAT CROP**

Oat Estimate Also Evidences

Diversification Progress

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Harvesting of a wheat crop which grain crop estimate will exceed 30,000,000 bushels, and an oat crop expected to yield more than 70,000,000 bushels, is well under way in Texas. Both crops are due to be the largest harvested in this state in six years, estimators declare.

From these facts the Texas Safe

Farming Association draws the con-

clusion that the Texas planters have

headed the strenuous educational

campaign carried on throughout the

state by bankers and business men

about planting time in which the

farmer was exhorted to first assure

## SCHOOLS ADOPT CODE OF ETHICS IN ADVERTISING

Business Teachers' Meeting  
Opposes "Guaranteeing  
Jobs" to Students

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 9.—To promote higher standards and to eliminate any tendency toward abuses, a code of ethics, containing a statement of recommended advertising practice, was adopted here at a meeting of presidents or other executives of 33 of the outstanding commercial schools of the United States.

Meeting at the invitation of the National Better Business Bureau, these men adopted a code suggested by the bureau, which is a branch of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Twelve advertising agencies that promote publicity for some of these schools had representatives at the conference, which is regarded here as an important achievement of the National Better Business Bureau.

According to the chairman of the meeting, B. L. Shinn, resident counsel in New York City of the National Better Business Bureau, the present enrollment represents 75 per cent of the financial strength of the Nation's commercial schools, giving resident instruction or conducting courses by correspondence.

**Truthful Statements Urged**

Some of the ideals to actuate writers of advertising for these schools and which are to influence future practices follow:

"Inspirational copy can be written which will induce the ambitious to better their incomes through home study without holding forth salaries that only the very exceptional can win."

An example given for illustration was that, "if competent and experienced accountants command an average of \$100 a week, schools should not advertise 'earn \$250 a week as an accountant!'"

"Uncomplimentary reference to competitive courses stir up resentment and invites publication of counter-claims. It creates suspicion, rather than confidence.

"Disguising a school as a plant, factory, association, shop or other establishment is unwarranted canonization which tears down good will for advertised education.

"Help Wanted" columns of newspapers serve as a medium for bringing together those who seek either employees or employers. It is not a fair classification for an offer of instruction by correspondence.

**Not All the "Best"**

"Every school cannot be the 'best,' the 'greatest,' the 'largest,' or the 'oldest.' Those believing 'est' advertising productive should make it clearly known that their blubs are based on opinions rather than facts.

"To promise the prospect help in securing a job upon graduation, and to perform it is sound merchandising. But to guarantee jobs is willful misrepresentation.

"Time limit offers that never actually expire are promotion methods long looked upon with disfavor by the public.

"Regular offers exploited as 'special' pave the way for unbelief in bona fide propositions.

"Advising a prospect that he has been singled out to receive an extraordinary proposition limited to one in each community or to a specific number of students, when the terms are regular and available to all is confidence destroying. Good will is not built on such misinformation.

**Exaggeration Decried**

"The job that training may bring is worth pounds home to the expectant. The employment market, however, sets limitations that should be recognized. Rare opportunities open only to the exceptional should not be represented as general."

As an illustration of need for adopting that statement of practice, it was stated: "It is a known fact that the motion-picture industry does not generally consider the scenarios of unknown and inexperienced writers. It is unfair for a school to advertise that there is a big demand for new scenario writers."

Suggested additions that were added to the code include the following statements:

"Readers have the right to assume that those listed as faculty members are in fact instructors. If educators are affiliated only in a nominal or advisory capacity, distinguish them from the active staff.

"Blind insertions are misleading and prejudicial to confidence in the advertiser," stated another section of the new code.

The annual meeting of the Better Business Bureau is to be held in Detroit in September.

**WILL RID HIGH SCHOOLS  
OF SECRET SOCIETIES**

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Steps to discourage high school and junior college students from joining secret fraternities, which are illegal under the California school law, will be taken at the opening of next fall's term by the Pasadena Board of Education. Parents are to be informed of the provisions of the law and will be asked to sign certificates to the effect that their children are not members of such fraternities.

Under the state law a board may expel students who refuse or neglect to obey the regulations. Under the local rules such students are denied many privileges, including the right to hold student offices, to vote in elections, to be a member of the staff of school publications; and to represent the school in athletic contests.

**THOMAS W. MILLER  
PLEADS NOT GUILTY**

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Miller, formerly alien property custodian, has pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and the late John T. King, with conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Miller maintained himself strongly in favor of Senate in-

vestigation of the alien property custodianship.

The indictment to which Mr. Miller pleaded not guilty involved release by the custodian of approximately \$7,000,000 of sequestered assets of the American Metal Company, representing the sale of enemy interest in the concern, to alleged Swiss owners. Mr. Daugherty pleaded not guilty to the indictment May 20 last.

## ASPIRANTS FILE PAPERS IN STATE

Several Candidates for Gen-  
eral Court on List and  
More Expected Daily

Nomination papers for several im-  
portant offices in the Republican  
primaries were filed today at the  
office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary  
of State.

Prominent among the names was  
that of Abbott B. Rice of Newton,  
who will be a candidate for re-  
election as Senator from the First  
Middlesex District. He was a mem-  
ber of the House of Representatives  
from 1919 to 1922 and of the Senate  
from 1922 to 1924. He is a member  
of important committees. He is a retail  
merchant and manufacturer, doing  
business in Boston.

E. Gaston Campbell of Lowell will  
be a candidate for nomination as  
Senator from the Eighth Middlesex  
District, the seat now occupied by  
Walter Perham of Chelmsford.

Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline has  
filed papers for the Republican nomi-  
nation in the Second Norfolk Rep-  
resentative District. Arthur P. Cros-  
by and Renton Whidden, both of  
Brookline, are members from the  
second district at present.

Patrick F. Monahan of Holyoke has  
filed papers for the Democratic nomi-  
nation as Senator from the Second  
Hampshire Senatorial District. The  
seat is now filled by a Democrat,  
Daniel A. Martin, also of Holyoke.  
He has been a member of the Senate  
since 1921, and has occupied com-  
mittee positions of importance.

Other important offices for which  
nomination papers have been filed  
include the candidacies of Arthur M.  
Reed of Newport, for Republican  
nomination as Bristol County com-  
missioner, and Isaac E. Willets of  
New Bedford as sheriff of Bristol  
County.

From now on it is expected that  
the usual stream of nomination  
papers will flow into the Secretary  
of State's office. The last day for filing  
papers for candidates for Representa-  
tive seats is Aug. 24, while Sept. 10 is the latest date on  
which nomination papers for all candidates  
may be filed. Withdrawals or objections  
may be received up to 5 p.m. on  
Sept. 10. The state primaries are  
held on Sept. 14, and the election on  
Nov. 2.

Full information regarding the  
mechanical details of candidacies is  
available at the Secretary of State's  
office, and a convenient "political  
calendar" may be obtained on applica-  
tion. The calendar also contains  
information culled from the Corrupt  
Practices Act, setting the dates when  
expense returns must be submitted.

## CAMP DEVENS OPENS SEASON ON SATURDAY

A group of Massachusetts citizens  
will enter tomorrow at the North  
Station en route for Camp Devens,  
Ayer, Mass., where they will pass  
15 days with the Massachusetts Na-  
tional Guard of the 25th Division in  
the regular summer training pro-  
gram. A body of approximately 6,000  
young men representing every part  
of the Commonwealth will be quar-  
tered at the camp.

Although this year's quota is 1,000  
men less than last, plans for an ex-  
tended training program with the  
combined forces of guardsmen and  
regulars will be carried out. Gov-  
ernors of the New England States,  
headed by Governor Fuller, Com-  
mander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts  
National Guard, will review  
the entire body of soldiers on July 19.

## PARIS CONSUL-GENERAL WOONSOCKET EX-MAYOR

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—  
Alphonse Gaulin, American Consul-  
General at Rio de Janeiro, has been  
named Consul-General in Paris, suc-  
ceeding Robert F. Skinner, who re-  
cently was appointed Minister to  
Greece.

Mr. Gaulin is a former Mayor of  
Woonsocket, R. I. In 1905 he was  
appointed Consul at Havre, was  
promoted to Consul-General and as-  
signed to Mar del Plata in 1908 and was  
assigned to Rio in 1921. The Rio  
post now vacated by Mr. Gaulin will  
be filled soon, but so far no selection  
has been made.

## GOVERNOR POTIER SEEKS 'GAS' INQUIRY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9 (AP)—  
Governor Potier has appealed to  
President Coolidge to have the fed-  
eral trade commission inquire fully  
into activities of the chief producers  
and distributors of gasoline and its  
products to determine if a mon-  
opoly exists. The governor's action  
is a result of frequent increases in  
the prices of these commodities.

The chief executive says that when  
price advances are made, the larger  
companies act simultaneously, and  
this "day and hour" and "this could only  
be done by pre-arrangement, to the ef-  
fect that their children are not mem-  
bers of such fraternities.

Under the state law a board may  
expel students who refuse or neglect  
to obey the regulations. Under the  
local rules such students are denied  
many privileges, including the right  
to hold student offices, to vote in  
elections, to be a member of the staff  
of school publications; and to  
represent the school in athletic contests.

## BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE MEET

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Philadelphia  
will have the 1927 convention of the  
Baptist Young People's Union of  
America. It was decided by a unanimous  
vote of the delegates to the  
annual meeting here yesterday that  
the people of the United States "arise  
and forget in broadening their  
views on God."

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various  
parts of the world who registered  
at the Christian Science Publishing  
House yesterday were the following:

Miss Gladys L. Griffith, Los Angeles;

Miss M. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.

Louis L. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.

George O'Dell, Detroit, Mich.

Miss C. G. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. W. W. Marston, Newark, N. J.

Mr. H. C. Wigmore, Norwood, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunham, Wichita, Kan.

Miss E. C. Moore, Worcester, Mass., and  
Son, Chicago, Ill.

Miss May Ward, Richmond, Va.

Miss Emily D. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss E. E. Nelson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss C. S. Davis, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. L. L. Lovett, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss M. E. Smith, Miami Beach, Calif.

Miss E. M. Boothby, Portland, Me.

Miss Anna L. Osgood, Boston, Mass.

## Front of the Little Green Shop on Cornhill to Be a Museum Piece

**Only a Few Quaint Shops of the Old London Remain**  
—Notably Lock's, and Fribourg and Treyer's

BIRCH'S is moving to Broad Street, so the "little green shop on Cornhill," familiar to at least two centuries of Londoners, will disappear. All that will be left of the narrow red brick building will be the door and the three round-headed windows, the fine carving of which made an appropriate frame for the wedding cakes, the oyster patties, the toothsome buns; and the Victoria and Albert Museum will be the permanent home of the old front.

It would be a misnomer to call Birch's a "restaurant"; it knows nothing of such a modern term—it is an eating-house, like the Cock Tavern in Fleet Street and Baker's Chop House in Change Alley until it banished its cooks and waiters and turned its rooms, all

larded with the steam  
Of thirty thousand dinners

over to the clerks of a neighboring bank.

On Lord Mayor's Day

The actual date when the business was founded is unknown, but there is reason to believe that it dates from the time of the Great Fire. The first record relates to its acquisition by one Samuel Horton in 1710, and even then it had a "name." He took into partnership Samuel Birch, and the latter may be said to have taken into partnership every city company and every civic dignitary in need of a substantial feast. To this day the old firm provides the banquet on Lord Mayor's Day at the Guildhall.

Birch was quite a character in his day. Not only was he the city's caterer, but he aspired to civic distinction—and got it. For many years he was an alderman of the Ward of Cudlewick colonel of the city militia, and orator; and also the author of several dramatic pieces and a poem called, "The Abbey of Ambresbury." He laid the first stone of the London Institution, he wrote the inscription to Chantrey's statue of George III in the Guildhall; but his pastry was, after all, the best thing he did. "Mr. Pattyan" was his nickname, and a poetaster of the day wrote an amusing sketch bearing:

Monsieur, grown tired of fricasses,  
Resolved old England now to see,  
The country where their roasted beef  
And puddings large pass all belief.  
Guildhall at length in sight appears,  
An orator is hailed with cheers.  
"Zat orator, vas is hee name?"  
"Birch, pastry cook—the very same."

A Stringent Condition

The worthy Samuel left behind him a door-plate inscribed, "Birch, successor to Mr. Horton," which exists to this day. He also left a prosperous business, which is conducted by Eing and Brymer, but is known all over London as "Birch's." It is said that attached to the lease was a stringent condition that the building should remain absolutely unaltered on pain of surrender to the landlord.

One could wish that such a condition could prevail when the business goes to Old Broad Street, for such shop-fronts as Birch's are far too few. Baker's Chop House remains as it was, lamp and all, although chops are no longer eaten inside. The shop of David Newmann & Co., of Cudlewick Lane, a firm of grocers established in 1650, still stands out in its ancient sign of the Crown and Three Sugar Loaves, extra large models in gilt. This firm was founded by Daniel Rowlinson, owner of the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch Street, whose son and successor, Sir Thomas Rowlinson, became Lord Mayor in 1706. The London Hospital has had an account with this firm since 1754.

Sketched by Whistler

EVANSTON, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—More students applied for Latin than for any other language at the college entrance board examinations recently given at Northwestern University, according to report of Prof. Clyde Murley, supervisor of the examination. Latin led with 112 students, and French followed second with 69. Only three examinations were given in German and three in Spanish.

"People often say to me, 'It is too bad that Latin has gone out as it has,'" said Dr. Murley. "Whereupon I tell them the truth, that statistics show more students taking Latin in the United States than take all other foreign languages combined, and that this is a fact although Latin is no longer a specific requirement as a rule."

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Third National Bank  
YOUR BANK

Main Street at Harrison Avenue  
"BY THE CLOCK"  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

YOUR BEDROOM SUITE  
IS HERE

An entire floor in this store devoted to Bedroom Furniture makes choosing your suite an easy matter.

\$125 to \$450

THE FLINT & BRICKETT  
COMPANY

1205 Main St., Opp. Court Square  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GREETING  
CARDS

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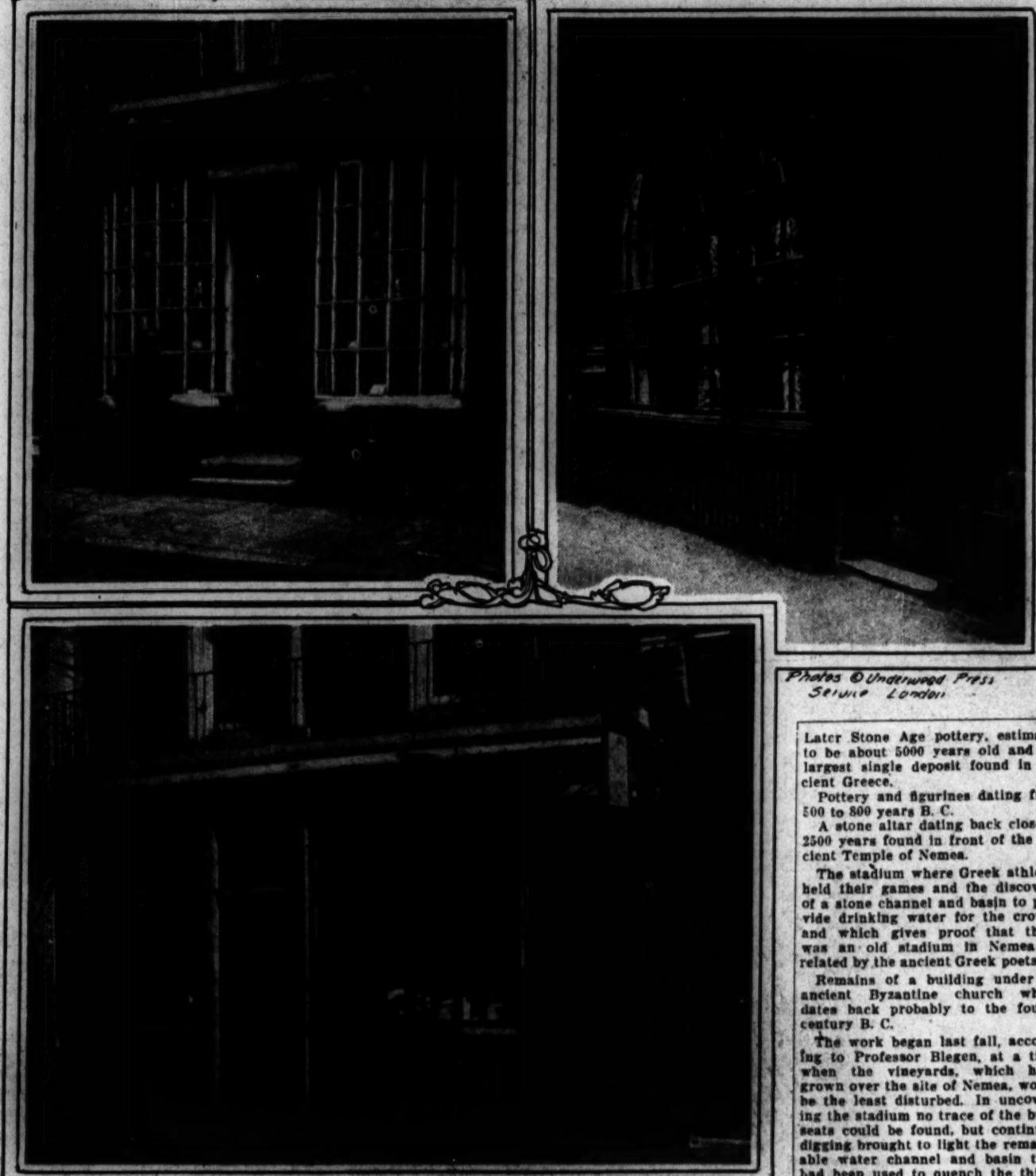
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## Quaint Old Shop Fronts Which Still Seem an Integral Part of London



Photos © Underwood Press  
SERIALS LONDON

Upper Left: The Shop of Fribourg and Treyer in Haymarket. Sketched by Whistler on Account of its Bow Windows;  
Upper Right: Birch's Eating-House, the Little Green Shop on Cornhill. Lower Left: Lock's Hat Shop, at the Bottom of St. James Street. Here High Society Bought the Latest Fashion in Hats.

CINCINNATI (Special Correspondence)—A detailed report has just been received by the Committee of Cincinnatians from the party engaged in digging for archaeological treasures at Nemea, Greece, in which is set forth a number of highly interesting finds," says Prof. W. T. Sampson, head of the department of classics of the University of Cincinnati.

The Nemea Expedition under auspices of the University of Cincinnati is supported largely by a group of Cincinnatians.

Prof. R. H. Hill, director of the American School at Athens and Carl W. Blegen, assistant director of the

school are in charge of the project. Prof. J. Penrose Hartland of the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati who recently was awarded the Fellowship to the John

Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fund recently left for Greece to aid in the work at Nemea.

Professor Blegen, who submitted the report to the Committee of Cincinnatians sums up the important finds as follows:

A great quantity of Neolithic or

Iron Age pottery, estimated to be about 5000 years old and the largest single deposit found in ancient Greece.

Pottery and figurines dating from 500 to 800 years B.C.

A stone altar dating back close to 2500 years found in front of the ancient Temple of Nemea.

The stadium where Greek athletes held their games and the discovery of a stone channel and basin to provide drinking water for the crowds and which gives proof that there was an old stadium in Nemea as

related by the ancient Greeks.

Remains of a building under an ancient Byzantine church which dates back probably to the fourth century B.C.

The work began last fall, accord-

ing to Professor Blegen, at a time

when the vineyards, which have

grown over the site of Nemea, would

be the least disturbed. In uncover-

ing the stadium no trace of the built

seats could be found, but continued

digging brought to light the remark-

able water channel and basin that

had been used to quench the thirst

of those at the games of long ago.

One of the surprising finds of the

party resulted through the wife of

one of the workmen who brought

out for the inspection of the party

a handful of postholed and terra

cotta which had been turned up by

her plough. A trial trench uncovered

a large mass of pottery which had

been buried in a pit hollowed out

from the native rock. Most of the

vases found there lay together near

the middle of the area and closely

packed one inside of the other.

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Pottery and figur



## THE HOME FORUM

## Some Champions of Poetry

**C**RITICISM and poetry have not always been friends—a reflection for Criticism, who owes her very existence to the other. As far back in time as democratic Athens, mother and lover of a noble literature, the foundations of poetry did not pass unchallenged; for even the idealistic Plato was chary of admiring poets into his Utopia. The first half of the reign of Elizabeth in England was still more a time when poetry, and especially that part which the stage claimed, was called upon to defend her right place.

The spread of Puritanism during the reigns of the Tudors gave rise to frequent attacks on the morals and ultimate credentials of the craft. The splendor of our Shakespearean drama seemed to stir to action all poetry's lurking foes. Early Christian fathers, who had in their days thundered a whole-hearted denunciation of the contemporary Roman, were quoted. In fact, all literature from song to tale was condemned by literary nihilists as the work of "abbey-lubbers"; and, indeed, there was little or no truly great poetry at first in English, outside of Chaucer (and he was not above their censure) to stand as indisputable answer to her assailants. Poetry, moreover, was closely associated with the supposed evils of contemporary Italian influence.

However, poetry found, needless to say, many champions in many circles of activity. William Webbe in his "Discourse," recalled how the Greeks thought it "so heavenly and joyous a thing, that thinking such men be inspried with some divine instinct frument, they called them 'Vates,' or Prophets. William Vaughan in his "Golden Grove" promised to Moses and Deborah as the first poets. Thomas Lodge, the phileter and novelist of Roseland, in his "Defense of Poetry," affirmed it to be "a heavenly gift, a perfect gift." "Poets," he says, "were the first rascars of cities, prescribers of good laws, maintainers of religion, disturbers of the wicked, and lastly the very footpath to knowledge and understanding."

Similarly, George Puttenham, with a touch perhaps of almost pardonable snobbery, points out how in all former ages and in the most civil countries and commons weathers, good Poets and Poessies were highly esteemed and much favored of the greatest Princes—in what price the noble poems of Homer were held with Alexander the Great, in so much as every night they were laid under his pillow, and by day were carried in the rich jewell cofre of Darius."

Follows on the noble Homer a list of twenty poets, Greek, Roman, French and English, so approved by their masters that they were raised to positions of the highest state trust—"So the Poets seemed to have skill not only in the subtleties of their arte, but also to be meete for all manner of functions civil and martiall." Can we forget the eminence of those artists of Renaissance Italy who devised engines and flying machines, divided the soil into

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CHARLES H. HETZMAN  
*Associate Editor*

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A. A. L.S.

## Pall Mall

strata, and time into geological periods, built fortresses, drained marshes, captained armies and finally carved and painted?

Best known of all her champions, however, with their defenses and apologies for Poetry, was that accomplished knight, Sir Philip Sidney, brother to the gentle Countess of Pembroke ("the subject of all verse," to whose sensitive ears he wrote his "Arcadia"), known Europe over as perfect courtier and gentleman. Defense or Apology, his famous work was called both—though now more usually the latter for distinction from Shelley's "Defense." It was printed in 1595, twelve years after its composition; the editor's note "To the Reader" begins: "The stormy Winter (deere Children of the Muses), which hath so long held backe the glorious Sunshine of diuine Poesie, is heare by the sacred pen-breathing words of diuine Sir Phillip Sidney not onely chased from our fame-initing Clyme, but viterly for ever banish'd Eternite."

\* \* \*

Sidney starts his treatise with an embassy, in the company of "the virtuous Edward Wotton," at the Emperor's court, where they took riding lessons from a certain Mr. John Pietro Pugilano, who not only demonstrated, but held forth in honor of his craft, and especially in honor of the horse, so that, says Sidney naively, "If I had not beene a Logician before I came to him, I think he would have persuaded me to have wished my selfe a horse." And so, he says, "having slipt into the title of a Poet, am prouoked to say something unto you in the defence of that my vexed vocation," which, he adds, "from the first estimation of the poeple, is helpeless."

It was play in long shady alleys and on dry gravel walks. A golfer would not appreciate tall trees obscuring his course, but the game of pell-mell played was to keep the ball low, so as to make it skat along the ground with considerable speed and to be careful not to strike it, so as to raise it from the earth.

The length of the mall in St. James's Park was very nearly half a mile, and the greatest care was bestowed upon it. Pepys, who saw the King James VI of Scotland cross the border and established the Stuart dynasty in England.

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The player required some mallets and balls, and two arches or hoops were fixed at either end of the mall, and a wooden border marked so as to show the position of the balls when played. The mallets resembled croquet mallets. The balls were of various sizes and weights, and each size had a distinct name. In damp weather, when the soil was heavy, a lighter ball was required than when the soil was sandy. A gauge was used to ascertain its weight, and the weight of the mallet was adjusted to that of the ball. The arch or pass was about two feet high and two inches wide, and was therefore narrower than the most severe croquet hoop. The one at the west end of St. James's Park remained in its place for many years and was not cleared away until about the year 1700. The mallets were raised above the head, somewhat in the same way as a driver is used in golf, and brought down with great force, so as to strike the ball to a considerable distance.

I know not whether the players assumed the correct position, and "swing" of a golfing expert.

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# Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Rejuvenating and Painting Furniture for the Summer Cottage

**A**T THIS season the home-maker casts an eye around and has a feeling that she wants to make the inside of her home offer better competition in attractiveness with the world outside in its bright garb.

This especially applies when the summer cottage is taken into consideration, the furnishings which looked well last autumn now appear hopelessly past and shabby.

Because the vogue for painted furniture makes many gay effects practicable no one with a little leisure to wield a brush need despair of accomplishing attractive transformations.

In many an attic there is stored away, scarred and hideous pieces of yellow oak furniture, which, despite external defacements, are built on simple, good lines and whose ornamentation can be removed. This done there remains a basis for artistic remodeling.

So general, moreover, has become the fad for making one's furniture carry out some particular color scheme—and doing it at home—that manufacturers are offering plenty of excellent designs in plain unpainted wood, which are easier than old pieces to finish with varnish or paint.

Very excellent results may be obtained by painting such furniture, or better still, by using enamel, even though the enterprising home-maker is a rank amateur in the art. This necessitates, however, the observance of a few simple rules.

When either the popular creamy shades are used, or when very bright colors are favored, undoubtedly the best and most practical medium is enamel. It is easily cleaned and the finish when the job is carefully done, should be most pleasing.

### New Unfinished Pieces

When using enamel the surface of the furniture must be carefully rubbed down and every unevenness, even the smallest scratch, removed. Very fine sandpaper should be employed to accomplish this purpose. No. .00 is generally recommended. The sandpaper should be used with the grain of the wood.

If the new wood has knotholes, these should be rubbed as smooth as possible and coated with shellac. All holes need to be filled with putty and rubbed perfectly smooth.

In the case of enamel paint, a soft brush is preferable, and when the color is dry, the brush may be put in a pot of water to keep it soft in the interior before the next coat is applied.

When the basic color is well dried, most attractive designs may be applied. For this should be used several small camel's hair brushes, one for each color in the decoration.

Small stencils of suitable designs can be purchased for this purpose. Patterns may be traced from lovely imported chintz and put on in line using carbon paper. Then it is an easy matter to fill in the design in the workshops of Canton.

The Chinese themselves consider copper a far less noble object for the art of the decorator than porcelain. The copper body, however thin, gives out a metallic ring when struck, instead of the clear, musical note which distinguishes porcelain.

The surface, moreover, is rarely flawless, and the colors, brilliant as they may be, have a garish quality which makes the copper chamber, they declare, displeasing and appropriate only for inner apartments.

### Cleaning Shades and Frames

Use any good polishing cream on a soft cloth on parchment lampshade. Wipe it gently, without rubbing, on only a small portion of the shade at a time. Then wipe off the cream with a damp cloth. The same process will remove dust and smoke from a wooden lampshade and from gilt picture frames. The wicks used this last spring on all three and they are still bright and clean.

### Peaches

A great deal of work may be saved if peaches are preserved without peeling them. Wash the fruit, cut them into pieces of the desired size, and preserve as usual. The pieces will retain their shape better, and there will be a rich flavor to the preserves.

Persian enamels are applied mostly to jewelry and cup holders. The foundations are gold or copper; while the enamels used are white or light in tint, with brightly colored flowers as decoration.

In China

Chinese enamels are almost invariably done in the Cloisonné manner—made by soldering to the metal foundation a narrow band of ribbon of copper, silver or gold, following all the intricacies of the decoration, so as to divide the field into as many

### How to Make Your Hair GLINT and GLISTEN!

The Average Shampoo is a nervous wash for the hair. Not a soap. Contains no caustic or oils. Causes hair hair-greasy, streaked or stiff. Leaves hair brittle, with lasting hair, and coils perfectly clean. Dries quickly. Makes hair shiny, soft, pliable. Applied to hair, it is UNRIVALLED. Send 25 cents today for a generous package. Mail order, 10c. Send for FREE BOOKLET.

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One person ..... \$3.00 a day and up  
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Single room, \$2.50 per day and up

Double room, \$3.50 per day and up

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## MEHLHORN HAS A SLIGHT LEAD

**Chicago Professional Breaks Scoto Course Record in Open Tourney**

COLUMBUS, O., July 9 (AP)—All but 60 of the leading golfers will be eliminated from the United States open championship competition by the second round, set for the Toledo Country Club today. While the same three scores who led at the end of the first yesterday had no assurance of surviving after the second session, their scores indicated that those who had totalled higher than 155 for 36 holes would be discarded.

The leader for the first 18 holes was William Mehlhorn of Chicago, who threaded the narrow fairways and found the treacherous greens with only 65 strokes required for the lead.

Close at his heels were Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, seeking to add to his titles of national amateur and British open that of American open champion, and John H. Junior of Portland, Oregon, newest open title holder. They scored one under par on each nine for totals of 70.

One stroke further back came A. R. Espinoza of Chicago and Joseph Turnesa of New York, while five men, including the defending champion, Willie Macfarlane, had 73 to their credit. There were three with 73, including Walter C. Hagen and a half dozen with good 74's.

Among the eight who scored 75 for the first day, were three amateurs—Jack Walker, Seattle; Domenic Shute of Huntington, W. Va., and Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago. Thomas D. Armour of New York got himself among the 76 group of 11 by scoring an excellent 24 on the second nine, after discarding 42 to reach the turn. Keefe Carter of Oklahoma City, western amateur champion, was also in this bracket.

There were several surprises in the first round, such as an 80 by A. A. Watrous of Grand Rapids, runner-up to Jones in the 1925 tourney, a bad 83 by Michael Smith of New York, western open titleholder and a like score by Edward R. Held of St. Louis, trans-Mississippi champion; Harry Kooper, Kansas City, 84; Watts Gunn of Atlanta and Roland R. Mackenzie of Australia, who started so poorly, that he withdrew.

About the greatest excitement caused by the first round came from Mehlhorn's spectacular 68 and Jones' eagle 3 on the 460-yard eighth, was the sun set 70 returned by the last player to finish the round, Hagen. He had not previously competed in national events, and by virtue of the draw was slated to play alone at the end of the procession. He finally secured a partner, but was all but forgotten, and the two, dressed in birdie 4 on the final hole, and modestly announced that he had tallied 2 under perfect figures for the round.

His play was not a chance stroke, for he has been playing for 20 years since he came from Scotland, and he scored a good 231 in winning the north-west open at Spokane.

Another late finisher who caused changes in the tabulation of leaders was J. G. Collins, Kansas City. He came with a 70, then 78, then 74, in the class also was Fred Macleod of Washington who won the title many years ago. The veteran had a 74 with a par 36 on the first half. The cards:

Player and home Out In Tid. William Mehlhorn, Chicago, 72, 72, 75, 77. Robert T. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., 73, 73, 75, 77. J. H. Junior, Portland, Ore., 73, 73, 75, 77. A. R. Espinoza, Chicago, 73, 73, 75, 77. Joseph Turnesa, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. William Macfarlane, N. Y., 73, 73, 75, 77. J. G. Collins, Kokomo, Ind., 73, 73, 75, 77. P. J. Doyle, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. D. H. Mulligan, Boston, 73, 73, 75, 77. L. H. Dugay, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. W. C. Hagen, Pasadena, Fla., 73, 73, 75, 77. James G. Carter, Oklahoma City, 73, 73, 75, 77. F. J. McLeod, Washington, 73, 73, 75, 77. F. E. Frazee, Kansas City, 73, 73, 75, 77. J. F. Matthews, Kansas City, 73, 73, 75, 77. J. O'Connor, Rye, N. Y., 73, 73, 75, 77. E. F. Frazee, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. W. L. Hunter, Los Angeles, 73, 73, 75, 77. George Smith, St. Paul, 73, 73, 75, 77. J. E. Brennan, Pittsburgh, 73, 73, 75, 77. T. A. Hartman, Washington, 73, 73, 75, 77. Arthur Demaree, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. Emil Loefter, Pittsburgh, 73, 73, 75, 77. K. Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, 73, 73, 75, 77. John G. Collins, Kansas City, 73, 73, 75, 77. P. O. Hart, Marietta, Ohio, 73, 73, 75, 77. William Klein, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. E. A. Crutchshank, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. Lester Leach, Philadelphia, 73, 73, 75, 77. Frank Walsh, Appleton, Wis., 73, 73, 75, 77. Jack Forrester, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. George Smith, St. Paul, 73, 73, 75, 77. J. E. Brennan, Pittsburgh, 73, 73, 75, 77. T. A. Hartman, Washington, 73, 73, 75, 77. Arthur Demaree, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. Fred Baron, Pittsburgh, 73, 73, 75, 77. Eugene Sarazen, New York, 73, 73, 75, 77. Charles Lowe, Pittsburgh, 73, 73, 75, 77. J. G. Curley, Weston, Mass., 73, 73, 75, 77. Harold Long, Oklahoma City, 73, 73, 75, 77. W. L. Hunter, Winterhaven, Fla., 73, 73, 75, 77. Clarence Low, Los Angeles, 73, 73, 75, 77. George Von Elm, Los Angeles, 73, 73, 75, 77. John Thompson, Hartville, O., 73, 73, 75, 77. 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## FRANCE TO TAKE STEPS AGAINST ALSACE DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY

People of Recovered Provinces Reluctant to Give Up Advantages They Had Under German Rule—Seek to Cultivate Regional Character

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

**PARIS** (Special Correspondence)—The French Government, unable to tolerate the existence of a state within a state, has decided to take repressive measures against the authors of a startling manifesto demanding complete autonomy for Alsace. It may be doubted whether this course is wise. If there is unrest in Alsace it is surely for the French to win over Alsace.

Before the war when Alsace came under German administration there were Alsatiens who claimed their independence and others who preserved their loyalty to France. Germany certainly could not succeed by coercion. People cannot be forced by force from country to country in these days. Unquestionably the majority of the Alsatiens are profoundly French in sentiment and rejoice in the return to the mother country. Yet Alsatiens seem by temperament to be somewhat inclined to protest against whatever powers may be, and the French assimilation of Alsace has been attended by a certain amount of friction.

### Prefer French Rule

On the whole, the Alsatiens much prefer French rule; but they had a number of advantages under German rule which they are reluctant to abandon. Doubtless, too, there is some German agitation in the recovered Province. The complete autonomy of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine is also demanded, besides a special régime for agriculture, commerce and industry. They want a special régime of taxation. They demand social legislation to be continued in the line of the Heimatschutz.

Finally they declare themselves enthusiastic partisans of the ideas of peace and international collaboration and enemies of Chauvinism, of imperialism and of militarism in all their forms. Alsace-Lorraine is the soil on which two great civilizations find themselves in uninterrupted contact, and it should play its part in the work of the common civilization of western and central Europe. Therefore, they seek to group together Alsace-Lorrainers in a league, the Heimatbund. They are not a new party, but the common denominator of the various parties. The document concludes: "Long live Alsace-Lorraine; strong, long and whole!" It is not unnatural that the French Government should take the most serious notice of such a manifesto which in any case denotes that there are the gravest elements of unrest in the reconquered provinces.

They continue their demands by asking that the existing relations of the church and state (which are regulated by the Concordat) which has

## BERLIN GREETS WRITERS' CLUB

P. E. N. Delegates Take Step Toward World Reconciliation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON.—The P. E. N. Club, founded by the novelist, Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott, with John Galsworthy as president, has taken another big step forward in its work of reconciliation.

It will be recalled that at the Paris Congress last year come half-a-score Germans were the guests of the French Center of the P. E. N. Club and that this was the first time since the war that Germans had been officially welcomed by French. This year's gathering has been held in Berlin and was the first international congress to be held in that city since the war. Representatives from all parts of the world were present, representing 14 countries, and some 200 persons attended the banquet at the Kaiserhof.

Here Ludwig Fulda, the dramatist, is the German president. Dr. Karl Federn, the vice-president, and among the distinguished writers present were John Galsworthy from England; Jules Romains from France; Barbara Ring from Norway; Axel Borberg and Karin Michaels from Denmark; Arthur Schnitzler from Austria; P. G. Bontjes van Beek and Paulus from Holland; Engstrand from Sweden; and Arthur Fabrikius from Poland.

Galsworthy read a short statement in German of the idea of the P. E. N. Club, spoke of the necessity for friendliness between all peoples of the earth, and of the dignity and responsibility of letters and paid a warm tribute to the German center for the heartiness of its welcome. The speech aroused great enthusiasm.

The business sessions of the congress were conducted in private. The subject which received most attention was the translation scheme inaugurated last year in Paris, when it was planned to form a register of works which have been translated or ought to be translated and a list of competent translators. This work is already in progress.

The next International Congress will take place in Brussels in 1927.

**SEATTLE GAINS AS GRAIN PORT** **SEATTLE**, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The commissioners of the Port of Seattle announce that they have closed contracts with several grain firms which will result in increasing the movement of wheat through Seattle during the coming crop year. Because of the crop conditions this year this port is expected to handle the greatest movement of wheat in its history. Seattle is on its way to become the greatest exporting center for American grain on the Pacific coast.

never been repealed in Alsace) and the existing conditions in the confessional schools shall be maintained until the Alsace-Lorrainers themselves are able to provide a final solution. In other words, they stand for religious teaching in the schools, and special privileges for the Roman Catholic Church.

### The German Language

With regard to the German language, they hold it to be the internal tongue of the greater part of the population, and it should therefore occupy in the public life of the country its fitting place. In the schools it should be the permanent vehicle of teaching and should be used in the examinations. In the administration and in the tribunals it should be employed simultaneously and on an equality with the French language. Generally education should be conducted not according to the rules of the central power of Paris, but by the future Alsatian Parliament in conformity with the character and the particular situation of the Alsace-Lorrainers.

They urge that one of their principal tasks is to cultivate their regional character. Their compatriots should have their place in the administration and direction of the Province. The complete autonomy of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine is also demanded, besides a special régime for agriculture, commerce and industry. They want a special régime of taxation. They demand social legislation to be continued in the line of the Heimatschutz.

Finally they declare themselves enthusiastic partisans of the ideas of peace and international collaboration and enemies of Chauvinism, of imperialism and of militarism in all their forms. Alsace-Lorraine is the soil on which two great civilizations find themselves in uninterrupted contact, and it should play its part in the work of the common civilization of western and central Europe. Therefore, they seek to group together Alsace-Lorrainers in a league, the Heimatbund. They are not a new party, but the common denominator of the various parties. The document concludes: "Long live Alsace-Lorraine; strong, long and whole!" It is not unnatural that the French Government should take the most serious notice of such a manifesto which in any case denotes that there are the gravest elements of unrest in the reconquered provinces.

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## NARCOTICS USE TO BE CURTAILED

British Society Lauds Action Taken by Indian Government

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON.—The representative board of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, another kindred agency, has adopted a resolution approving the decision of the Indian Government in presenting the independent candidacy of Franklin W. Christman for United States Senator. S. Edgar Nicholson will be campaign manager for Mr. Christman.

DEALS ADOPT BALLOT EMBLEM

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—The Statue of Liberty will be the official emblem on the state ballot of the organizations allied with the Anti-Smoking League in presenting the independent candidacy of Franklin W. Christman for United States Senator. S. Edgar Nicholson will be campaign manager for Mr. Christman.

India has announced its policy "to reduce progressively the exports of opium from India, so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period, except as regard ex-

## Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in the edition of the Monitor.

Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, vicinity Paris.—Excellent accommodations will be provided in the summer months in quiet houses three miles from Paris. Terms 30 to 35 francs.

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PARIS, FRANCE, Preston Mansions (Miss Fisher), 26 Rue Washington.—Paying guests received; very comfortable; liberal terms; reasonable atmosphere.

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### POST WRITER

SWEDEN.—Secretary sought desired in Stockholm, part of the day, by lady 45 years old, English. Write address Box 2-1088, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

portions of opium for strictly medical purposes."

The decision to "discontinue altogether the system of auction sales" in the near future also was welcomed as a substantial reform by the society, which adds:

"The further promise of progressive reduction and eventual disappearance of a source of revenue from opium we thankfully accept, as a pledge on the part of the British and Indian Governments that they will determinedly set themselves to the task of carrying out the terms of the Hague International Opium Convention in the fullness of the convention's aim and purpose, and in harmony with the best intentions of the League of Nations. (Since passing the above the Indian Legislature has carried the proposals with acclamation.)"

"The board has read with satisfaction the news from Tokyo that a commission has been appointed, with the Foreign Minister as chairman, for the purpose of an inquiry, and to originate new laws for the complete abolition of opium derivatives in Japan and its possessions, and that the commission intends to take the most stringent measures to obliterate illegal traffic in opium."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

**Problems of Empire Diplomacy**

The recent debate in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa about the obligations of Canada under the Locarno treaties and other British commitments in Europe is a reminder of a difficult problem which is looming up for discussion at the meeting of the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth in London scheduled for next October. The debate itself only resulted in a resolution unanimously confirming the existing practice that, before any treaties or agreements of an economic or military character could be accepted by the Canadian Government, the approval of the Canadian Parliament must first be secured. But in the course of it the deeper problems of interimperial diplomacy were fully discussed.

Before the Great War the diplomacy of the British Empire rested entirely in the hands of Great Britain. Canada, Australia, and the other dominions were preoccupied with the problems of their own internal development and were content to leave international problems to be dealt with by the experienced statesmen of Britain and to fall into line with their decisions. Because they were members of a single international entity when Great Britain was at war they were at war also. But their experience in the World War changed these ideas. The dominions entered the conflict in August, 1914, because Great Britain entered it, but they came out of it as equal partners in an Empire which had been officially renamed a Commonwealth of Nations.

During the war the national sense of the dominions grew apace. They raised great armies, incurred heavy debts, made tremendous losses. They naturally and inevitably claimed to share in the deliberations which decided the policy which their armies and resources were used to support both in the conduct of the war itself and in the making of the peace. The Imperial War Cabinets of the Prime Ministers of the Empire assembled for the first time in 1917. It met again in 1918. And it attended the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 as the plenipotentiary power of the nations of the British Empire.

The outcome of this experience was that the old basis of British imperial diplomacy was completely altered. It was agreed that in future the fundamental policy of the Empire in external affairs must be an agreed policy, that each self-governing nation within it had an equal voice in determining that policy, but that the final decision as to action must rest with the parliament of each unit within the Commonwealth. This, of course, was a difficult system to work because it presupposed that six nations scattered all over the globe could agree about such contentious matters as foreign policy, and act simultaneously together. The system, however, worked well enough for a time. It was a complete success at the Washington naval disarmament conference. But it became more and more difficult to manage, both in the negotiations with the Turks and over reparations, as the active interest of the dominions in international affairs diminished.

At Locarno the system was abandoned altogether. Article 9 of that treaty provided that it should impose no obligation on any one of the dominions unless it signified its acceptance thereof. The difficulties of collective negotiation between such scattered governments had proved insuperable, and Great Britain had decided that the only course was for it to go ahead with its peacemaking in Europe as best it could. But the Treaty of Locarno imposes upon Great Britain the obligation to go to war in certain eventualities in defense of the Rhineland frontiers. If it is ever called upon to fulfill this obligation, what will be the position of the dominions? They will certainly not be legally bound to co-operate actively in the war in any way except as their own parliaments may determine. But if Great Britain is at war the whole Commonwealth, under international law, is also at war. Thus Canada may still be placed in a state of formal belligerency by an act of a British government, from the far-reaching consequences of which she could only escape by a formal secession from the Empire.

It is this dilemma, the difficulty of reconciling national self-government with membership in an international commonwealth, and of finding the means of arriving at an agreed external policy between the scattered peoples of the Empire, which lay behind the Canadian debate and which will be raised in some form or other next October at the Imperial Conference. There is no likelihood of any dramatic decisions being taken. Though there has been much controversy on late on the subject, there seems to be little doubt that, while national sentiment is everywhere very strong within the Commonwealth, the sentiment in favor of maintaining its unity is also as strong as, if not stronger than, it has ever been. One of the most interesting problems confronting the British world is that of finding the right method of reconciling national autonomy with imperial unity.

Recent successes and accompanying unavoidable failures which have followed the holding of political primary elections in some of the states of the American Union have directed public thought along a line which has seemed to persist since the adoption of this so-called popular method of selecting candidates for public office. It has been agreed, it may be assumed, that the method of permitting the voters to select their candidates, instead of following the older custom of naming them in caucus or convention under the direction of those who control the party machinery, is fundamentally in accord with democratic ideals. The verdict, at least theoretically, represents the voice of the people.

Hence it might be somewhat presumptuous to intiate that the results attained are not always those which the people desire. But that is the fact, nevertheless, as will be admitted by a vast number of unprejudiced persons.

Now the reason for this condition is not hard to discover or far to seek. When it is remembered that an average of not to exceed 50 per cent of the men and women who are entitled to the franchise exercise their right at the polls at general elections, and that an even smaller proportion participate in the primaries, it is discovered that if the decision is rendered by a bare majority of those voting, the result is far from representative of what may be regarded as popular sentiment. It has been insisted by those who have undertaken to defend the primary election system against the attacks of its outspoken critics that the primary, in the last analysis, is as representative of the popular will as the general election. Allowing for the usual discrepancy in the total primary vote in comparison with the usual larger total cast in the deciding election, it might be agreed that this is true were it not that, in actual practice, the rank and file of the voters really have no greater voice in primarily selecting their candidates in the primary than they had, under the former convention or caucus system. The critics of the primary, pointing to the results achieved, insist that the standing and quality of those offering themselves for nomination are, on the average, far below those of candidates named by conventions, sometimes at the dictation of machine politicians.

Indeed it has often seemed that the ambitious office-seeker, perhaps the spokesman for or champion of some faction or bloc comprising possibly only an insignificant minority of the voters of a state or district, pressed his claims for preference with the assurance that barely one-half of those whose interests are at stake will avail themselves of the opportunity to express their preferences at the polls. Another, equally ambitious, may be able, if so disposed, to corrupt a small minority of the electorate and thereby turn the tide in his own favor. The remedy for all this immediately suggests itself. If all those qualified to vote were to exercise their right the corruption of the ballot would be absolutely impossible. It would likewise be impossible to bring about the nomination of any candidate objectionable to a majority of the people of a state or district.

The answer to the persistent query propounded in the title hereof is evident. If American elections are not representative of the popular will, it is because the popular will is not expressed, either in the primaries or when the deciding vote is cast. If undesirable persons have found it possible to attain positions of power and trust in national and state governments, it is because the people themselves have slept under their rights. A minority-controlled primary offers no advantages over a boss-controlled convention or caucus. One system is as good or as bad as the other, unless those who desire to be well and honestly served see to it that the right servants are selected.

Practical application of the processes provided for the arbitration of commercial disputes without resort to the more expensive methods of the law courts, seems to have convinced Boston business men that a really progressive step was taken when the Massachusetts Legislature placed upon the

plan its official sanction. The machinery necessary for the effective operation of the plan has been provided by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and it is under the sponsorship of this organization that the work will be continued. Announcement is made that the first case to be heard and submitted has been decided and the award filed, as provided by law, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Civil Court, where it becomes of the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of record.

The submission of controversies of this character to arbitration is by no means unusual, of course. But it was not until the enactment of the law defining the official status of the awards and findings of arbitral boards authorized by it that they could be enforced as other decisions of the courts are enforced. Thus, it sometimes happened that the defeated party, aggrieved because of what he regarded as an unfair or unjust finding by the arbitrators to whom he had willingly submitted his cause, refused to abide by the decision, thus leaving matters in no better condition than before the hearings and conclusion.

New York State, as it will be remembered by those who have been interested in the progress made along this line, has for several years made provision for this form of arbitration and settlement. A federal law, drafted along the lines followed by the New York state and sponsored by the Arbitration Society of America, became effective at the beginning of the present year. The Massachusetts law was passed also in 1925. A few other states have enacted similar laws, and efforts are being made to awaken public interest generally in the plan. It has been shown in New York City, where recourse to the method provided has been continuous over a period of some years, that the cost and delays have been greatly reduced and that the relief to the courts has been marked.

To make the plan effective, and to avoid, when an emergency arises, a resort to the more expensive remedy offered by the law courts, it has been urged that in the preparation of all commercial contracts, including wage agreements, a clause be inserted binding the parties thereto, should a controversy arise, to submit their differences to arbitration. This initial step is easily taken, and it serves to pledge, irrevocably, all those interested to a course mutually beneficial. Millions of dollars are wasted every year in unnecessary litigation carried on in the hope of gaining some pecuniary advantage or venting some fancied spite. It is undeniable that the machinery of the law is too often wrongly used in an effort to defeat justice, rather than in aiding it. This is not the fault of the law itself, or of the courts. This, it may be said, is shown by the readiness with which the members of the bar generally, the legislators in an increasing number of jurisdictions, and the courts themselves, are lending their aid in establishing and putting into working order the inexpensive and effective methods provided by the arbitral courts.

Millions of Americans live in towns and cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

### A Town That Is Worth Studying

largest returns for taxes paid in the shape of streets, sewers, schools, parks, public buildings, police and fire protection, water supply and all the many things that the people have a right to expect for the money they pay to get them.

In looking for a particular town to study, if one can be discovered that has tried a certain experiment over a long term of years, that has found it successful and that shows no disposition to change it, such a community is an excellent one to study. Norwood, a few miles from Boston, a residential town that also has a goodly mixture of high-grade manufacturing, offers just that kind of an example. It was the first town in New England to adopt "town management." This plan has been in operation there for twelve years. That Norwood believes it has been successful is shown by the fact that not a voice is raised to suggest a change. Limitations of space prevent giving here the details of Norwood's scheme of control, but a few illuminating results of its experiment will indicate how striking its effects have been.

Here is how they do some things in Norwood: The town decided to erect a municipal building as a memorial to the local veterans. A commission was named to study the question. This body visited Yale and Princeton Universities to examine architectural types. It did not spend a cent of the town's appropriation on these trips. The members paid all the expenses out of their own pockets! Recommendations of a noted architect were followed, and a building in Gothic style with a memorial tower and an auditorium for public use was decided on, to cost from \$275,000 to \$300,000. The final recommendations of the commission were laid before the town meeting in May this year. What happened? The plan chosen was adopted and the money to pay for the building was appropriated—by a close vote, or a good-sized majority? No, unanimously! Is not this unique in town meeting action? Construction is to begin at once.

Norwood wanted a new armory. The State's limit for expenditure on a site was \$10,000. The town thought the armory ought to be on a certain suitable location. This lot would cost \$21,000. The town bought it, and sold it to the State for \$10,000. That is, the citizens paid \$11,000 to get their armory where they thought it ought to be. Many similar examples of public spirit and civic wisdom might be given.

How is such a condition of community life to be explained? What is back of it? The beginning of answers to these questions may be seen in one of Norway's most conspicuous institutions, its Civic Association. This organization stands back of all the town's public activities. It is a town club, and much more than that. Its buildings are attractive, are situated in spacious grounds the size of two city blocks and large enough to include a modern athletic field, and they provide every sort of accommodation for the social life of the town. It is probably the most complete plant of its kind in America.

Behind this remarkable institution there is something else as the basic explanation of Norwood. That is the determination that prevails among all its classes—the civic, community determination to shake a worth-while home town and to allow nothing to interfere with the fulfillment of this resolve. If Norwood can produce such results, any town can do so, if it has the community incentive.

### Editorial Notes

Occasionally a story finds its way into the press which adds emphasis to the contention that giving importance to crime news in the papers sometimes leads to increased crime. The London Observer published not long since a story to the effect that a young man had shortly prior been arrested on the charge of sending letters threatening to kidnap children. In a statement said to have been made by the prisoner, the latter is quoted as follows, in regard to one specific case: "I did it for newspaper notoriety. Sometimes nothing appeared in the press, and, thinking I had failed, I thought to give it up. Then one night I saw in an evening paper a report that letters had been sent threatening to kidnap the boy. This spurred me on, and I sent more letters to the boy's mother." Elsewhere are these words, also attributed to the youth in question: "I had no intention to harm anyone. It was a foolish practical joke, to make a sensation, and I bitterly regret having made such a fool of myself." Be that as it may, the fact remains that, apparently, in this instance anyhow, broadcasting of crime news in the press urged at least one young man to greater efforts in the direction of crime.

Some interesting facts have been made public regarding traffic conditions in New York City, which indicate at least one direction in which the congestion problem may be tackled in the near future. A count made on Seventh Avenue, just south of Thirty-fourth Street, gave as the result the finding that in half an hour 558 vehicles passed carrying 918 people. The average load of a taxicab in the city is .83 of a passenger, while the private automobile averages only 1.7 persons. Of course, too, the parking situation with regard to private cars contributes largely to the problem, as for long periods of time space is thus utilized that could be employed for speeding traffic. Then it is stated that two-thirds of the passengers going up Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street in the rush hour are carried in busses, while 90 per cent of all the vehicles are taxis or private automobiles. And here comes an interesting estimate—if 15 per cent of the street space were utilized by busses, the streets could carry 300 per cent more than the number of people now crowding them in the rush hours. And this would be equivalent of three new avenues being added to Manhattan.

For the first time in the long history of the Middle Temple, women barristers recently argued a case in a moot or mock trial. The two ladies, as is the custom at a moot, were robed but did not wear wigs. The case purports to be an appeal by an estate owner who sued a neighbor for damage done to his property by hypothetical tiger rule, which the neighbor had allowed to grow up in his estate. After considerable discussion about rabbits and rats and their habits, it was ruled that tiger rule could legitimately be regarded as a public nuisance, and the appeal succeeded. Some laughter was occasioned when the lady counsel brought forward a copy of authorities to prove a point which she thought the judge had

### Loud Clapping Out to Sea

Leaving the melancholy spectacle of the great four-masted Frenchman piled up upon the jagged line of reef to port, with her gaunt spars pointing protestingly toward the sky, the little barque slipped through the heads in the wake of her tug, to start upon another great adventure bound for Callao.

No sooner had she passed the buoy which marks the entrance to the channel than she slipped the hawser and, picking up a freshening breeze, sped eastward with every stitch of canvas set, and glistening decks awash from an occasional sea which fell aboard, uncertain whether to follow up the flying clouds, or lag behind to dally with the deep-laden little barque.

As every sail in turn, lashed by a hand aloft, fell to be sheeted home, or, belying full, rose to the song of chantyman and the deep-throated chorus of the crowd, she shook the long confinement from her, and, heading far over, with humming shrouds, tore the green seas apart, and tramped them to foam beneath the swaying figure at her prow.

A week later, almost 2000 miles beyond, in that vast wilderness of sea and sky which is the cradle of the "roaring forties," she lay becalmed, with every sail still set, but chafing harshly as they filled or flattened to the gentle swell which moved up from the west.

All through the night the whistler's shrill blast had sounded to call the watch, who stumbled from dark corners, only to hear repeated, "All right men, that will do," as the promise of wind passed by again into the gloom.

It was the second mate's watch. After another false alarm I lay upon the warm main hatch, staring into the rustling darkness overhead, and wondering when eight bells would sound and our relief appear, when I became aware of a strange sound far, far away toward the north, like the loud murmur of a distant crowd; accompanied by cries and clapping. Or was it the roar of shingle and the sea bird's warning cry?

As I lay there with every sense alert, the noise increased and seemed to be approaching rapidly, and changing from a sullen roar into the frantic clapping of a multitude of hands. Thousands of applauding hands seemed to be drifting down toward us from that landless waste of the Pacific, which, studded with only here and there an island, stretched away northward across the line toward the pole.

Pushing the slumbering form beside me on the hatch, I cried, "Hey, wake up, there! Can you hear all that clapping?"

The man sprang up. "It must be surf," he cried, "breaking upon some shore."

"I suppose it is," I answered.

"Suppose," the second mate's voice growled from the dark, "suppose you go aloft and overhaul the gear!"

"Aye, aye, sir," I replied, and, jumping to my feet, moved off to the ship's end and climbed aloft.

The noise below increased until the sea all round seemed to have burst into activity. I climbed up onto the royal yard as dawn burst across the sky, and, peering from my lofty perch, as far as I could see on every side millions of fish were jumping from the sea, slapping the surface with their trunks or tails as they fell back again into the water. Some even in a frenzy struck the water twice before they disappeared. It was, it could be, a joyous journey for this multitude of fish all heading south, churning the blue sea from foam.

Far away to the nor'ard like an advancing line of surf the edge of this strange moving tide drew nearer every instant, leaving the sea behind it peaceful again, and placidly blue. As I stepped down on deck an hour later the second mate remarked, "Supposing, Jonah, you don't think so hard, and in the loo'ee'ee' as I entered someone was saying, 'Then's porpoises, all heading south. I seen them once before aboard a Frenchman, near on forty years ago."

O. Sr. J.

### "Spot" on New Hampshire Moors

Up in the hills of New Hampshire, in a remote place where the grass grows freely by the roadside, a Scotch colie romps about as it did in the hills of its native land, distinguished, yet not proud, because of its record at fairs and shows. To "Spot"—for that is his name—New Hampshire might well be Scotland, so closely does the one resemble the other, and he never misses the heather as he scampers over the undulating ground.

Could he have spoken, he might have shown us the likeness between the hills and the valleys, and the streams that course their way by the edge of the woods. His master, for there can be no real friendship between man and dog where the relationship is master and slave—is a farmer, whose kindness has been amply rewarded.

If it is this man's desire that "Spot" should show his mettle, all he has to do is to call the dog to his side and direct him where to go. "Spot" has been trained to quick response. A whistle, and he is bounding over the fields rounding up the sheep that are scattered about the pasture; another, of a different sound, and he turns them on the flank; a louder whistle, and he brings the sheep forward in orderly fashion; then a low "hiss," and he lies on the ground, intent, his eyes winking slowly—the wily fellow—waiting for the next signal; a sharp whistle and he is off like an arrow, driving the flock before him until brought to a sudden stop by a "drop" signal.

An artist at shedding, all that "Spot" requires is a signal and he divides his charges, keeping at bay those that would, with the characteristics of their kind, join the sheep moving off to one side; and at another whistle, he drives the parted sheep in the opposite direction. All the time he has a cool demeanor, and does his work without causing a flurry or uneasiness. He never snaps, never bites, is never impatient—directs rather than forces the sheep to act as they should. His ideals are high, and they are the ideals inculcated into him when he was a pup.

"Spot" is an importation from the Lammermoor. There sheep undergo competitive tests in driving, shedding and penning. The tests are severe. One is to "drive" a small flock of sheep between posts about eight feet apart, set off to the right or the left of an imaginary line between the starting point and the pen. The sheep must go through the narrow way, and the dog is judged by its ability to control and direct them in the process. Care and intelligent guidance are necessary for the dog to pass successfully. How successful "Spot" has been may be determined by the fact that he won the international championship in England in 1923.

Far from being a lonesome dog, "Spot" has plenty of playmates. A low call, "Doggies, doggies, doggies," converts the rose-fringed lawn in front of the farm where "Spot" resides into a lively playground, with puppies cavorting around, and "Queen" and "Neil," pedigree colts, engaging in the frolics of dogland. The puppies hide in a drain that runs under the road and opens into a field behind the hedge, while "Neil" and "Queen" utilize recesses which abound on the farm as something more becoming to their dignity.

"Spot" is a model hero. He never exults over victory. Triumph to him is the consummation of duty, something that should be taken modestly, and if his tail wags unusually fast at the end of a performance, it is not pride that gives it speed. Indeed, when onlookers are loudest in their praise, "Spot" retires to the least conspicuous place in the crowd.

To know "Spot" is to love him. To pat him is to make a friend. His simple heart goes out to everyone, but there is one man he understands better than all others, and that is his owner, who chose his farm—cause of its setting and because it reminded him of his beloved Lammermoor.

W. W. C.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London—"Why shouldn't we go to Switzerland? It's not going to cost us any more than going to Blackpool or to the Isle of Man." So say a party of 300 enterprising mill girls from Bolton. Under the organization of the Farnworth Mutual Improvement Society they will travel from Bolton to Dover by special train, from Calais to Montreux in Switzerland for a week, then for a week to Venice and back by Interlaken and the Alps. Switzerland, Venice and the Alps are a big change from a Bolton mill with a fortnight at Blackpool, and it would seem probable that these "Bolton Wanderers" may be the pioneers of a form of holiday making hitherto unknown to Lancashire mill workers.

In the efforts that are being made to improve postal facilities between Sweden and the British Isles some interesting facts have been learned. For instance,